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321 E. COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO 6, TEXAS

GARDEN GUIDE CATALOG AND ALMANAC 1962



A VALUABLE YEAR 'ROUND REFERENCE GUIDE
FOR TEXAS GARDENERS. SHOWS HOW, WHY,
WHEN and WHERE TO PLANT FLOWERS, TREES,
SHRUBS, LAWNS, BULBS and VEGETABLES.

EL PASO

AVERAGE TEXAS HARD-FROST DATES

• MIDLAND

• WACO

LUFKIN

NOV. 30
MAR. 31NOV. 25
MAR. 6DEC. 8
FEB. 10DEC. 28
JAN. 2

• ALPINE

SONORA

KERRVILLE

DEL RIO

UVALDE

EAGLE PASS

THREE RIVERS

ALICE

LAREDO

KINGSVILLE

CORPUS CHRISTI

BROWNSVILLE

YOUR SOIL . . . AND THE
WEATHER . . . DETERMINE
EITHER THE SUCCESS
OR FAILURE OF
YOUR GARDEN

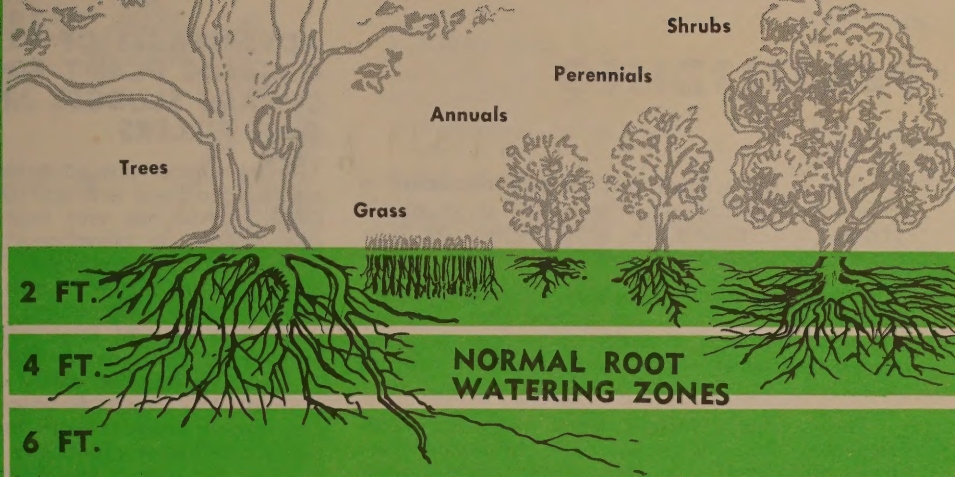
SOIL PREPARATION

If you do not have at least 7 to 10 inches of good topsoil in your garden, STOP . . . stop before you plant anything. If there's just a scant two inches spread over clay or caliche or worse (rock hardpan), STOP . . . stop to improve your soil. Give yourself a good growing base from which to start your garden or your lawn. You can do either one of two things: haul in enough good topsoil and spread it evenly over your proposed growing area or get yourself a spading fork or spade and DIG . . . dig down to the entire height of the spading fork times or spade and turn the soil over and over. Do not try to work the soil when wet. Your soil should be light, loamy. A good soil, when lifted, will fall apart into small crumbs. Remove rocks, trash and glass. Light, sandy problem soils which won't hold water can be improved by mixing in liberal amounts of Staffel's sun-dried Peat Moss.

This booklet is published by the FERD STAFFEL CO., 321 East Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas and is free to any person who calls for a copy in person either at Staffel's, or any of Staffel's Dealers. Sorry, no phone orders for catalogs accepted. Single copies by mail: 25c each, to cover cost of handling and postage.

ASK FOR, INSIST ON,

IT TAKES
A LOT
OF WATER
TO MAKE
A GARDEN
HAPPY —
BUT . . .



There are two things which can possibly kill a garden. One is over-watering and the other under-watering. All plant life needs an adequate amount of water in which to survive. The first thing to determine in the specific watering of specific plants is terrain. Surely a flat planting area with hardpan a foot or two beneath the sub-soil is going to take less watering than subjects planted on a hilly terrain composed for the most part of sandy soil. Moreover, there are many plants that simply can't stand "wet feet." Overwatering of these varieties encourages root rot or damping off, causing the eventual death of the plant. Since there is no specific cure for Root Rot, over-watering can pose quite a problem.

We believe that the most valuable watering zone is no deeper than eighteen inches. Most plants' feeder roots (which are also the drinking roots) grow within this depth. The roots of large trees or shrubs which have probed deep enough into the soil to penetrate hardpan or caliche deposits get their moisture from the depths. Shallow watering, on the other hand, should also be avoided; it encourages shallow rooting which makes the plant or tree more vulnerable to dry weather.

Be sensible about watering. Consider the plant's need first. A rose, for instance, needs more water than a Ceniza, bulb plants less water than succulents; thirsty carpet grass lawns more water than drought-resistant bermuda grass. Type of application is more important than watering depth.

PLANTING

When planting seed in open ground, the soil should be moist, but never wet. Plant seed and cover immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly to retain moisture. This brings earth and seed in close contact, prevents drying out and promotes easy growth. Plant seed when atmospheric and soil temperatures are best suited for germination. Study cultural directions on the seed packet, learn dates of last killing frost in your area, and observe the length of time it takes seed to make from planting time to maturity . . . to either make fruit, or bloom. See Staffel's "Growing Circle" map to give you last frost dates in your area.

CULTIVATING

Stirring the surface soil of the open ground during their period of growth kills weeds, loosens the soil so as to encourage root development, allows air to enter and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivate deeply at first, but as the plants grow, take care. Make your cultivation more shallow to avoid injury to the tender, spreading roots.

WEEDING

This is a MUST and must be done by hand or with weeding tool. Weeds rob valuable plants of essential nutrients, blot out precious sunlight . . . and look unsightly. NEVER stop weeding. Pull weeds out as soon as you see them. This is easy when the weeds are young. Weeds in your lawn, of course, can be killed off with Staffel's Improved Lawn Weed Killer.



A
GOOD SOIL,
WHEN LIFTED,
WILL FALL APART
INTO SMALL CRUMBS.

THE STAFFEL'S - IN - THE - DIAMOND BRAND

FERTILIZING

This is the subject most widely discussed in gardening. Probably no other point is so widely debated and, among the professionals, so fully covered in writing and discussion groups.

But professional or amateur . . . makes no difference which . . . all are agreed that all plant life needs nutrients in order to survive, to grow, to bear its fruit or blooms for its normal producing span.

That's where Staffel's plant foods and fertilizers come into the picture. The difference? Fertilizers are feeders in the general sense, plant foods are referred to in a more specific manner.

The nutritional needs of lawns and gardens, for instance, are very similar here in Texas. It takes the same nutrients, in approximately the same quantities to make lawn grasses, flowers and vegetables thrive in our alkaline soils. Specific nutrient needs can be determined only by a careful and accurate soil analysis. Soils can be analyzed either in professional laboratories or by amateurs with simple soil analyzing kits.

Generally, however, local soils can be adequately fed by an 8-12-4 fertilizer. This means that it should contain 8% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid and 4% potash. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is a combination of these valuable nutritional elements PLUS the addition of minor trace minerals and iron chelates necessary to combat Iron Chlorosis (deficiency of iron in the soil) which causes yellowing of foliage and turf grasses in Texas.

Moreover, Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food not only contains all the essential nutrients for your locale's peculiar soil needs, but it carries them in a 100% pure VEGETABLE organic base which simultaneously CONDITIONS the soil at the time of feeding. It adds humus to the soil, improves tilth, a mighty important phase of proper soil culture for successful gardening.

ADVANTAGES OF VEGETABLE ORGANIC PLANT FOODS OVER SEWAGE SLUDGES AND CHALKY BASE FILLERS

The number one advantage that Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food with its 100% VEGETABLE ORGANIC BASE has over improperly processed sewage sludges is cleanliness; sanitation, if you'd rather see it in that light. The vegetable organic base used in Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is Nature's very own natural soil conditioner which comes out of peat bogs millions of years in the making. It contains no human or animal waste . . . can be handled safely even by children. The nutrients this vegetable base carries are in readily-assimilated, ready-to-work form giving your plants the guarantee of practically immediate greenness. It takes but just a few short days to see the difference even just one application makes.

YOU SHOULD KNOW WHAT YOU ARE FEEDING YOUR SOIL

Yes, you have a right to know. Ask your dealer before you buy. Insist that the lawn and garden food you are going to dig into your soil be clean . . . and safe to use. Insist that it contain a 100% VEGETABLE ORGANIC BASE. Insist that it be clean . . . and acceptable.

ASK FOR, INSIST ON, THE STAFFEL'S-IN-THE-DIAMOND BRAND.



5 lbs.	-----	\$.60
10 lbs.	-----	.95
25 lbs.	-----	1.50
50 lbs.	-----	2.65
100 lbs.	-----	5.25



If it doesn't bear this Brand
It is not a Staffel Product



HERE'S THE BEST
THE FRESHEST
SEED YOUR
MONEY CAN BUY
IN TEXAS . . .
ANYWHERE,
AT ANY PRICE



AGERATUM (Floss Flower) 1/4 Oz. Oz.

Large clusters of deep rich lavender-blue flowers continuously cover a dwarf compact plant. Ideal for edging.

Midget Blue (A-8") \$3.35 \$10.00

ALYSSUM (Madwort)

Carpet of Snow
(A-4") White .75 2.30

Royal Carpet
(A-4") Violet with white centers 2.40 7.20

Violet Queen
(A-6") Violet 1.15 3.40

Saxatile Compactum
(P-9") Yellow .75 2.30

Rosy O'Day (A-3 to 4") Rose Pink \$15.00

AMARANTHUS

Beautiful deep colored foliage. Prefers dry open locations. Should be planted direct.

Tricolor (A-3 ft.) 1.00 3.00

Molten Fire (A-3 to 5 ft.) 1.35 4.00

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-me-not)

Intense blue colors. Prefer partial shade and dry locations.

Blue Bird
(Capensis) (A-2 ft.) .70 2.00

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

A complete range of colors to select from. Fine for cut flowers or for bedding and border subjects. Bred for rust resistance.

Maximum (A-3 ft.) **Alaska**, White, **Canary Bird**, Yellow, **Copper Queen**, Bronzy copper, **Crimson**, **Paradise Rose**, Rose pink.

Straight Colors 2.35 7.00

Mixed Colors 1.40 5.60

Tetra, Dark Rose 2.35 7.00

AQUILEGIA (P-2 1/2 ft.) (**Columbine**) Grows well in both the sun and shade. Prefers well-drained soil.

Imperial Mix 3.55 10.00

ASTER

Large fully developed flowers come in a wide range of alluring colors. Bred for wilt resistance.

Crego. Large shaggy twisted petals, fully double flowers on robust branching plant. (A-3 ft.) **Crimson**, **Purple**, **Rose Pink**, **White**, **Mix**

1.45 4.40

Pompom Mix. Small compact button flowers produced on a dwarf upright plant.

(A-18") 2.80 8.40

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)

Extremely uniform foliage with an abundance of camellia or gardenia-like flowers.

Tall Camellia Flowering Mix
(A-2 ft.) .80 2.40

Dwarf Double Mix 4.00

BEGONIA—Tall Mix Double (A)

As pot plants they are one of the few items that will withstand the temperature and darkness of our modern homes.

25c pkt. only

BELLIS PERENNIS (English Daisy)

A favorite for rock garden enthusiasts. Very early and double. (P-8").

Mix 3.10 9.30

BELLS OF IRELAND

Outstanding novelty item easily grown under almost any condition.

(A-2 1/2 ft.) 1.00 3.00



PLAN YOUR GARDEN

A good garden lends itself to good planning. Put it down on paper first. Tall growing varieties should be indicated first, the mediums second, and so on. Measure your sun and shade portions of the garden. Many varieties do well only in full, full-day sun, others are more tolerant of shade. Give yourself plenty of walk-around room. Before you plant, scatter Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food lightly on the soil, rake it in and wet it down gently. Wait a day or two to dry out a bit . . . then plant.

IF IT DOESN'T BEAR THIS BRAND

Staffel's

IT IS NOT A STAFFEL PRODUCT

BLUE BONNETS, 15c pkt. Oz. .35, 8 Oz. \$1.20, 1 lb. \$2.25.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)
(A-16") **Lemon Queen, Orange King**, choice mixed, **Sensation or Campfire**, Orange, **Sunshine** or **Chrysanthemum**, Yellow _____ **.70 2.00**

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See Eschscholtzia).

CALLIOPSIS All Double Mix (Annual Coreopsis)
Flowers 1-1½" across and nearly double. Very fine for cut flower usage. Sow in late fall or early spring. (A-2½ ft.) _____ **.70 2.00**

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (A-2 ft.)
Long lasting flowers. Wide variety of color. Adaptable to a wide variety of conditions.
Annual Single Mix _____ **1.65 5.00**

CANDYTUFT
Umbellata Mix (A-8 to 12") _____ **1.60 4.80**
Giant Hyacinth White. (A-15") _____ **.75 2.20**
Super Iceberg (A-8 to 12") _____ **1.50 4.50**

CARDINAL CLIMBER (A-15 to 25 ft.)
Strong, rapid climber. Beautiful, fern-like foliage covered with a blaze of fiery red flowers. _____ **.75 2.20**

CARNATION (A-18")
Chaubaud Mix, Chaubaud Striped, English Giant Carnation _____ **2.65 8.00**

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)
Ideal for bouquets in either the fresh form or after they have been dried and stored. Easily grown and respond well to direct sowing.
Empress (A-12") _____ **1.55 4.60**
Mix (A-12") _____ **2.00 6.00**
Plumosa, tall mix, Golden Fleece _____ **1.65 5.00**
Toreador _____ **Pkt. .25c \$10.00 oz.**

CENTAUREA — (Bachelor Button, Cornflower).
For best results a fall sowing in the desired location is advisable. (A-14")
Cyanus, Blue Boy, Red Boy, Pinkie, Snowman, White Mix _____ **.45 1.30**
Sweet Sultan Mix, thistle-type _____ **.75 2.30**

CHRYSANTHEMUM (A-2 ft.)
Daisy-like blossoms in gay tri-colors — crimson bronze, yellow, cream-white. Long stiff stems. Excellent for cut flowers. Easy to grow.
Merry Mix _____ **.90 2.70**
Korean Hybrids _____ **6.50**

CLARKIA (A-2 ft.)
Small carnation-like flowers. Do not feed or water in excess. Likes poor soils.
Mix _____ **.50 1.50**

CLEOME (Spider Flower) (A-5 ft.)
Blooms all summer long. Very attractive flower heads and novel seed pods.
Giant Pink Queen _____ **.75 2.20**

COLEUS Rainbow Mix (A-16")
Beautifully colored leaves. Ideally used in pots, bedding, window boxes, or borders. _____ **Pkt. 25c.**

COREOPSIS (P-18"). ¼ Oz. Oz.
Extremely vigorous. The long graceful stems and rich golden flowers make this one of the best, and most liked plants.
Semi-Double Sunburst _____ **.50 1.40**

COSMOS (A-5 ft.)
Large daisy-like flowers on massive bush with dainty foliage. A favorite among most home owners.
Radiance, Deep Rose _____ **.75 2.20**
Mix _____ **.50 1.50**
Orange Flare (2½ ft.) _____ **.85 2.50**
Fiesta, Scarlet orange striped in gold (3½ ft.) _____ **.85 2.50**



TRANSPLANTING SEEDLINGS

Set the young plants outside for a few days to harden them and condition them to the rigors of the outdoors before transplanting. A hot, dry sun can wilt a transplant in a hurry, set it back quickly. Water the transplants well before disturbing them. Take them out of the seed boxes or containers gingerly so as not to injure the delicate roots, and, if possible, keep a ball of soil around the roots. Firm soil firmly around plants, and water down.

NEW FOR '62 DIANTHUS "BRAVO"

An exciting new color in Pinks! All - American Award! Brilliant scarlet flowers measuring almost 2 inches across are borne on neat, compact plants. Excellent for rockeries or borders. Pkt. 25c.



CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not). ¼ Oz. Oz.
Firmament Blue. Compact plants producing an
 small blue flowers of intense color.
 (A-18") **.35 1.00**

CYPRESS VINE (Quamoclit) **1.20 oz.**
 Grows 10 to 15 ft. high. Dainty, fast growing
 with a profusion of bright, star-shaped flowers.

DAHLIA (A-14")
 Good from seed but should be started early. Ex-
 cellent for grouping in beds.
Unwin's Dwarf Mix **1.60 4.80**

DAISY (Crysanthemum Maximum)
 Extra large white flowers with yellow or golden
 centers.
Shasta Alaska (P-2 ft.) **.90 2.70**
Gloriosa (A-3 ft.) **Tetraploid Rudbeckia.** Spectacu-
 lar giant blooms often 7" across, bright yellow,
 rich mahogany and lovely bi-colors. **25c Pkt.**

DELPHINIUM Tall (P)
 Beautifully tapered long graceful spikes. Plant in
 fall or early Spring.
Belladonna, Light Blue, 4 ft. **1.60 4.80**
Bellamousum, Deep Blue **1.60 4.80**
Mix, 5 ft. **9.50 30.00**
Chinensis Azure Fairy **1.05 3.20**

DIANTHUS (Pinks)
Chinese Double Mix **.60 1.80**
Hediwigii (A-12") **1.15 3.50**
Sweet Wivelsfield (A-15") **.70 2.00**
Sweet William (BA-12 to 24") **1.70 5.00**

DIDISCUS Coerulea (Blue Lace Flower)
 Freely produces light blue flowers on small heads.
 Most desirable in cool climates.
 (A-2½ ft.) **1.70 5.00**

DIGITALIS Mix (Foxglove)
 Long graceful spikes of large thimble shaped blos-
 soms. (P-3 ft.) **1.40 4.20**

DIMORPHOTHECA (African Daisy)
 Glistening daisy-like attractive flowers.
Mix (A-10") **.95 2.80**

DOLICHOS Lablab Mix (Hyacinth Bean)
 A climber producing spikes of pea-like flowers in
 shades of purple and white, a rapid grower.
 (A-10 ft.) **.35 1.00**

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) (A-9")
 Cup shaped dainty bright colored flowers. At-
 tractive as a border or in the rock garden.
Extra Golden, Golden orange **.35 1.00**

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)
 Easily grown under almost any condition.
Mix (A-2 to 2½ ft.) **1.05 3.20**

GERANIUM Zonale (HHP—2 to 2½ ft.)
 Extra large mix **Pkt. 25c** **4.35 13.00**

GEUM (Mrs. Bradshaw)
 Semi-double scarlet flowers with large waved
 petals.
 (P-1½ to 2 ft.) **1.80 5.40**



SEEDLINGS MUST BE PROTECTED

Your seedlings will get a better start if shaded from the direct rays of a hot sun for a few days after transplanting. Location-grown seedlings and transplants too, should be watered down gently, kept moist. Lightly scatter Staffel's Bug Bait around seedlings to protect them from sowbugs, cutworms, caterpillars, snails and earwigs.

¼ Oz. Oz.
GODETIA (Satinflower)
 Bushy, attractive, producing graceful sprays of
 satiny looking flowers.
Semi Dwarf (A-12") Mix **.80 2.40**

GOURD (A-12 ft.)
 Fun to grow and supplies artistic arrangements
 for table centerpieces or mantelpieces.
Small Fruited Mix **.50 1.40**

GYSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)
 Very tiny white flowers on large plant. Frequently
 used for a "fill" in bouquets.
Elegans (Covenant Garden),
 White (A-2 ft.) **.35 1.00**
Annual Pink (A-2 ft)
 Pretty, free-flowering **1.80**

HELICHRISUM (Straw Flower)
 (A-2½ in.) Pompom-type flowers,
 everlasting double **.60 1.80**

HELIOTROPE (Cherry Pie Plant)
Dark Varieties Mix
 Very fragrant. Pleasing shades of violet contrast-
 ing with lighter colored flowers **2.40 7.20**

HOLLYHOCKS
Double (P-7 ft.) **Mix** **1.70 5.00**

HUNNEMANIA (Mexican Poppy)
 Excellent for border. Good cut flowers.
 (A-18") **.85 2.50**

1/4 Oz. Oz.

KUDZU VINE (Jack 'N Bean Stalk)
Vigorous growing vine with dense foliage — small rose pink flowers.
(P-12 ft.) .35 1.00

LANTANA, Mix
Very showy Verbena-like clusters of fragrant flowers. Fine for bedding.
(P-2 ft.) .85 2.50

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial
Blue Spire, Carmine King Improved, Miss California (Deep Pink) **Sweet Lavender, White King. Mix** 2.20

LUPIN
Grows well in full sun and rich soil. A spike flower coming in various hues.
Russell's Hybrids 2.40

MARIGOLDS African (Tall) (A-30")
All Double Lemon, All Double Orange, All Double Mix 1.25 3.50
Crown of Gold, Odorless, short center petals curled and quilted, surrounded by flat outer petals. 2.00

Glitters, Soft, golden-yellow, long-lasting flowers. 1.15 3.50

Guinea, Gold, Very floriferous orange 1.15 3.50

"Cracker Jack" (A-2 1/2 to 3 ft.)
New! Flowers exceed 5" in diameter. Full range of marigold shades 1.15 3.50

Treasure Chest Mix 1.15 3.50

Imperial Harmony Mix. Mixture from gold to orange (12") 1.20 3.60

Spun Gold (A-12")
Large, golden-yellow blossoms Pkt. 25c

MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'Clock)
A perennial most commonly handled as an annual. A bushy full plant used in groups and is quite satisfactory as a hedge.
(A-2 1/2 ft.) .35 1.00

MIGNONETTE
Vigorous plants with graceful tapering spikes. Good in full sun or partial shade. Noted for its alluring fragrance. (A-12")
Machet .35 1.00

MORNING GLORY (Ipomea)
Candy Pink, a crazy bloomer. Covers quickly, blooms profusely 1.00 3.00
Darling, a striking Scarlett O'Hara type with snow-white throat. 75c oz.

Flying Saucers (A-15 ft.). Huge flowers frequently more than 4" wide. Multitudes of bright blue and powdery-white striped color patterns create an actual illusion of whirling motion. A must.

25c Pkt. \$1.50 Oz.
Heavenly Blue (A-10 to 15 ft.). Vigorous and showy. Easy culture. Produces skyblue giant flowers, blooms often 4 inches or more in diameter. 1.00

Pearly Gates (A-15"). Giant, pure-white blooms with slight cream shading in the throat 1.20

Scarlett O'Hara (A-10 to 15 ft.). Vigorous and showy, producing a profusion of giant velvety scarlet flowers. Foliage dark green and very dense. 1.20

WEDDING BELLS, Pink, Lavender 25c Pkt.

MOON FLOWER (Evening Glory)—(A-12 ft.) large fragrant white flowers often measuring 4" or more across. Blooms at night or early morning. 1.00

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)
Excellent for early spring blooming. Excellent for planting along with bulb items. (P-18")
Blue Bird 1.15 3.50

Nasturtiums
Tall or Trailing Single Mix (A-18" tall or 5 ft. trailing), **Dwarf Single Mix** (A-12"), **Semi Double** (A-3 ft.), **Golden Gleam, Scarlet Gleam, Glorious Gleam Mix** 1.00

NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco)
Sensation Mix. Primarily enjoyed for the alluring fragrance during early morning and late evening.
(A-2 1/2 ft.) 1.00 3.00

NIEREMBERGIA (Dwarf Cup Flower) (HHP)
Purple Robe. Bedding or edging plant. Freely produces rich lilac flowers on dwarf uniform plants (10 to 12") 25c Pkt. only

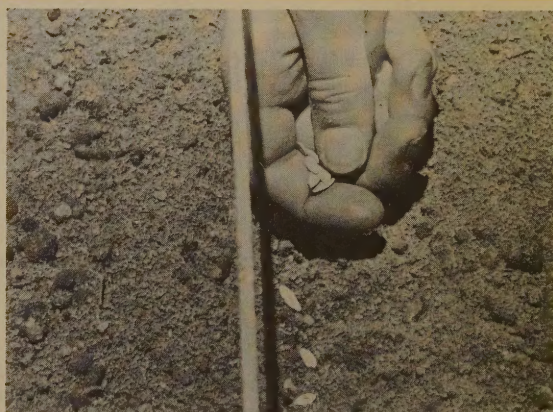
PANSY (A-6")
Mixed Colors (Swiss Giants) 4.10 12.30
Maple Leaf Giant Mix, Very large flowers and good growth. Flower colors tend to be heavy on the yellow and violet side 4.10 12.30

POPPY
American Legion (A-2 to 2 1/2 ft.). Dazzling scarlet with white cross at center .55 1.60
Shirley Double Mix
(Double rose pink shades) (A-2 to 2 1/2 ft.) .35 1.00

Sweet Brier (A-2 to 2 1/2 ft.) 1.60

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (A-6").
Double Mix 2.35 7.00

THE NAME STAFFEL'S ON THE PACKET
IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF FRESHNESS



PLANT SEEDS THINLY

Planting seed overly-thick is a waste of seed and time consuming when the time comes to thin out. Space large seed evenly in the furrow by dropping from the hand.

1/4 Oz. Oz.
PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy) (P-3 ft.)

Roseum Single, Robinson's Hybrid. A very hardy, relatively early blooming, colorful addition to any garden **2.60 7.80**

PETUNIA

Howard Star, Crimson with pure white star. Unusually good. **2.80 8.40**

Snow Ball, Imperial
 Clear snow white **4.00 12.00**

Superb Formula Mix,
 A special blend in good proportions of all of the above colors **1.90 5.60**

Hybrida Nana Compacta,
 The most desirable types of single petunias are found in this class. Dwarf yet vigorous and very free flowering. (A-14") **4.00 12.00**

Celestial Rose, Deep pink. The "standard" in this type of petunia **4.00 12.00**

Fire Chief. Brilliant red when flower first opens. Fades some with age. Should be planted a couple of weeks earlier than other corresponding varieties as this is a slow grower.
25c Pkt. 10.00 30.00

Rosy Morn Improved, Rose pink with large white throat **4.00 12.00**

Theodosia Improved, Rosy pink with fairly open golden throat. Very well fringed **25c pkt. only**

Giants of California, Extra large well fringed and ruffled flowers with open throats. Dwarf to intermediate growths. (A-6"-14") **25c pkt. only**

Carnival Mix **25c Pkt. only**

PHLOX (A-2 to 2 1/2 ft.)
 Well known beautiful flowers available in both the annual and perennial forms.
Choice Mix (Drummondii) **1.40 4.20**

RICINUS (Castor Bean) (A-10 ft.)
 Very large leaved tall growing "screen" plant.
Mix **.35 1.00**

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)
Emperor. The large flowers with rich tones of scarlet, purple, maroon, and golden yellow are distinctively veined. The flowers are similar in form to an open throated petunia.
 (A-2 ft.) **.70 2.00**

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)
 Brilliant, showy flowers. Shoot their scarlet spikes upward above the foliage to form a solid bank of striking color.
Splendens (A-28") **2.70 8.00**

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion, Mourning Bride)
 The recent breeding program that developed a free flowering habit and a showy wide range of color has made this flower a new favorite.
Large Flowering Double. Pink Loveliness, Fire King, Red, Black Prince, Coral Moon (A12 1/2 ft.) **1.40 3.90**
Mixed Colors **1.15 3.40**

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN
 Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Splendid ornamental climber. Beans may be eaten.
 (A-10 ft.) **.25**

STATICE (Sea Lavender) (Everlasting) (A-18")
 Stiff upright growth. Flowers form in clusters. Excellent for either fresh cut flowers or as a dried winter bouquet. Frequently used as a "fill" flower.
Mix **.40 1.20**



PLANT FRESH SEED

Plant Staffel's fresh-packaged seed for best results. Staffel's money-back guarantee stands solidly behind every packet of seed bearing the Staffel's-in-the-Diamond Brand.

1/4 Oz. Oz.

STOCKS

Giant Imperial (A-2 ft.).
 Long stems, large flower spikes, and good percentage of doubles. **Blood Red, Chamois, Lavender, Purple, Rose Pink** (Yosemite), **White** (Santa Maria) and **Mix** **1.65 5.00**

SWEET PEA (Floribunda)

Cuthbertson, Extremely vigorous, long-stemmed, large wavy fragrant blossoms. Will flower 2 weeks after the Early Flowering Spencers and 10 days before the Late (or Summer) Flowering Spencers. (A-6 ft.) **Carol,** Light pink, **Coline,** Navy Blue, **Evelyn,** Salmon cream pink, **Frank G.,** Lavender, **Janet,** White-black seeded, **Liza,** Maroon, **Marion,** Cream-black seeded, **Tommy,** Blue, **Ronnie,** deep orange, **Jimmie,** cerise red, **Mix,** Colorful, well-balanced blend.

All above **1/2 oz. 59c, oz. 1.00**

"Little Sweetheart" Erect and bushy mix.
25c Pkt. \$3.20 oz.

Late Spencer, flowers are consistently of large size, delicately waved and frilled, and are nicely placed on long, stiff stems, in groups of three or more **1/2 oz. 59c, oz. 1.00**

Early Flowering Spencer. The blossoms are very large, beautifully waved, and carried on long stems; flowers 3 to 4 weeks earlier than Late Spencers and are in bloom for weeks.
59c 1/2 oz. \$1.00 oz.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus Latifolius). Large sprays of sweet peas-like flowers in mixed shades, (P-6 to 10 ft.) **1.30 3.90**

TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower)

A fast growing background plant frequently used as a screen. Dazzling orange vermillion colored flower. When cut, sear stem for best keeping quality of flower.

Torch (A-4 ft.) **2.65 8.00**



CAREFUL CROSS-BREEDING CREATES NEW TYPES

It takes years of careful cross-breeding and pollenizing by hand to come up with the new breeds at the Ferry-Morse Seed Company, from which Staffel's gets much of the seed now famous throughout Texas. Plant Sweet Peas in September, October and November for best results in this area.

¼ Oz. Oz.

VERBENA (A-8 to 12")

For borders and porch boxes. Heads or clusters of flowers form bright masses. During hot weather Verbena will frequently discontinue blooming.

Lavender Glory, Spectrum Red, Giant

Salmon Pink, Choice Mix Hybrids 2.65 7.00

White, crisp clear white 10.00

Royale Blue flowers with cream eye 2.65 7.00

Floradale (Rose-red) 2.65 4.00

VINCA (Periwinkle) (A-12")

Clean glossy foliage makes an excellent setting for the dainty medium sized flower. Will withstand an unbelievable amount of hot, dry weather. (A-12").

Pure White, Rosea, Dusty Rose, Mix 1.20 3.50

ORDER BY MAIL

For the benefit of those who are far removed from a Friendly Staffel Dealer Staffel's offers immediate and courteous Mail Order Service. We can ship anything except poisons, which are so marked. Insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, soil conditioners, seeds and bulbs . . . all can be shipped to you in a hurry. Let us take care of your mail order needs.

PLEASE DON'T FORGET TEXAS' NEW SALES TAX!

TOTAL SALE	TAX	TOTAL SALE	TAX
.0 — .24	.00	5.25 — 5.74	.11
.25 — .74	.01	5.75 — 6.24	.12
.75 — 1.24	.02	6.25 — 6.74	.13
1.25 — 1.74	.03	6.75 — 7.24	.14
1.75 — 2.24	.04	7.25 — 7.74	.15
2.25 — 2.74	.05	7.75 — 8.24	.16
2.75 — 3.24	.06	8.25 — 8.74	.17
3.25 — 3.74	.07	8.75 — 9.24	.18
3.75 — 4.24	.08	9.25 — 9.74	.19
4.25 — 4.74	.09	9.75 — 10.24	.20
4.75 — 5.24	.10		

WE PAY THE POSTAGE ON ALL SEEDS
ANYWHERE IN THE STATE OF TEXAS

WE SPECIALIZE IN

For years Staffel's has carried the largest selection of fine Zinnia seed varieties in this part of the country. Each and every variety listed has been thoroughly tested in our local planting soils and conditions to assure our gardening friends of quick, true-to-color germination. Important planting tip on zinnias: lots of sun. Equally important: thin out plants so that they stand at least 18 inches apart in the garden.

¼ Oz. Oz.

Dahlia Flowered. Extremely robust branching plants, producing enormous, handsome, double flowers on rigid stalks. (2½ ft.)

Canary Bird, Canary yellow, Crimson Monarch, Dream, Lavender, Exquisite, Light rose, Polar Bear, White, Purple Prince, Purple.

All Giant Pastel Mixed .80 2.40

Cupid Mix, Compact form, covered entire season with miniature, double flowers not over 1" across. .80 2.40

California Giant (2½ ft.)

Daffodil, Canary yellow, Enchantress, Deep pink, Lavender Gem, Lavender, Miss Willmott, Soft pink, Orange King, Orange, Purity, White, Scarlet Gem, Bright Ecarlet, Violet Queen, Rich Violet Mix. .80 2.40

Blaze, vivid flaming mandarin red of a new flower shades to a burnt scarlet orange as the flower grows to maturity.

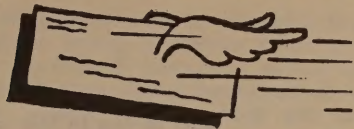
Pkt. 25c 1.00 3.00

Giant Cactus Mix. Petals curved and partially quilled like those of Cactus Dahlia. Rich hues of red, rose, orange and yellow.

(2 ft.) .80 2.40

**ALL STAFFEL'S FRESH-
PACKED FLOWER SEED
15¢ PER PACKET UNLESS
OTHERWISE SPECIFIED**

PARCEL POST RATES



Printed herewith are Postal Rates current at time of publication. It is possible that postal rates may go up between the time of printing this catalog and the time you receive it. In that case, these postal rates do not apply. Please get in touch with your post office, in the event of an increase, and use the current parcel post rates when ordering from this catalog. We prefer that you send money orders, check, or stamps. We will not be responsible if you send us cash through the mails.

APPROXIMATE SHIPPING WEIGHTS

GALLONS	11 Lbs.
QUARTS	4 Lbs.
PINTS	2 Lbs.
8 OUNCES	1 Lb.
1 POUND CANS	1¼ Lbs.
RATS 'N' MICE BAIT (Home Pack).....	1½ Lbs.

Weight, 1 pound and not exceeding—	Local	Up to 150 miles	150 to 300 miles	300 to 600 miles
2 pounds	\$0.24	\$0.33	\$0.35	\$0.39
3 pounds	.26	.38	.41	.47
4 pounds	.28	.43	.47	.55
5 pounds	.30	.48	.53	.63
6 pounds	.32	.53	.59	.70
7 pounds	.34	.58	.65	.77
8 pounds	.36	.63	.71	.84
9 pounds	.38	.68	.77	.91
10 pounds	.40	.73	.83	.98
11 pounds	.42	.77	.89	1.05
12 pounds	.44	.81	.95	1.12
13 pounds	.46	.85	1.01	1.19
14 pounds	.48	.89	1.07	1.26
15 pounds	.50	.93	1.13	1.33
16 pounds	.52	.97	1.18	1.40
17 pounds	.54	1.01	1.23	1.47
18 pounds	.56	1.05	1.28	1.54
19 pounds	.58	1.09	1.33	1.61
20 pounds	.60	1.13	1.38	1.68
21 pounds	.62	1.17	1.43	1.75
22 pounds	.64	1.21	1.48	1.82
23 pounds	.66	1.25	1.53	1.89
24 pounds	.68	1.29	1.58	1.96
25 pounds	.70	1.33	1.63	2.03
26 pounds	.72	1.37	1.68	2.10
27 pounds	.74	1.41	1.73	2.17
28 pounds	.76	1.45	1.78	2.24
29 pounds	.78	1.49	1.83	2.31
30 pounds	.80	1.53	1.88	2.38

THE FINEST ZINNIA SEEDS THE WORLD OVER!

Peppermint Stick, Fascinating striped petals with a combination of many interesting colors **2.80**

Lilliput, A charming dwarf type excellent for lower borders. Plant of bushy habit, producing many double pompom flowers in varied, bright colors. (12") **Canary Yellow, Deep Crimson, Golden Gem, Lilac Gem, Rosebud, Rose Pink, Salmon Gem, Our improved stock, White Mix**..... **.80 2.40**

Haageana Persian Carpet, Charmingly variegated petals form compact medium sized flowers. Abundantly sized plants. (12") **1.60 5.00**

Ortho Polka—Nice! Beautiful mottled combination of color. Nice stems, good cut flower.

Pkt. 25c

Treasure Island

A genuine F Zinnia with "that hybrid something" in bold, bright beautiful eye-stopping red and gold! One of the greatest novelties ever offered. Giant cactus-like flowers up to 6-7" . . . and more . . . in diameter.

Pkt. 25c



"LOOK AT THE SIZE OF IT!"

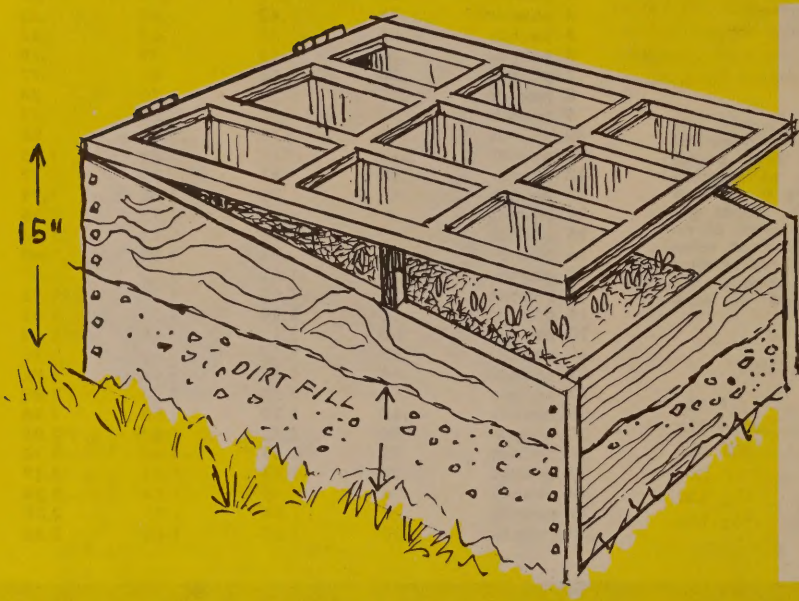
New Zinnia Century, the largest Zinnia known! The very first polyploid zinnia introduced. Sturdy, erect growth. Huge double blooms. Luminous shades of pink, rose, salmon, yellow, orange and gold. A must in your 1962 garden! Packet 25c.

HOW TO PLANT AN ANNUAL

Simply follow planting directions on every package of Staffel's fresh-packaged flower seed. The important thing to remember is not to sow too thickly; it just makes it that much harder to thin out the seedlings when the time comes. Annuals do best when sensibly separated. See that they get enough sun. Keep weeds out of your annuals. Sprinkle Staffel's Bug Bait around the seedlings (on the soil) to save them from cutworms, sowbugs, etc.

**ALL SEED VARIETIES IN THIS CATALOG
WILL DO BEAUTIFULLY IN TEXAS SOILS!**

BUILD THIS SIMPLE COLD FRAME



Lots of fun in this spare time project! Easy to build, and you don't have to be a journeyman carpenter to do it. Have radishes, lettuce and onions weeks before your regular garden stuff.

Use it to start your tomato, melon or cucumber plants. No artificial heat is needed; anybody can build one. Make frame fit an old storm window or other glass you might have handy or can buy at a junk yard. Use lumber 1 inch thick and treat it with Staffel's Termiphene, the termite killer and wood preservative if you want it to last longer.

Good tip: Slope frame to South, for best and strongest germination of seed.

BE SURE YOU PLANT STAFFEL'S FRESH-PACKAGED SEED

STAFFEL'S FLOWER PLANTING CHART

FLOWER	HABIT		BEST COLORS	WHEN TO PLANT
Ageratum	Bush	3-12 in.	Blue, violet, white, pink	A,C
Bachelor's-Button	Bush	16-30 in.	Blue, pink, white, red, violet	B,D
Calendula	Bush	14-18 in.	Yellow, orange	A,B
Castor-Bean	Large Bush	3-10 ft.	Foliage	A,C
Gaillardia	Bush	12-18 in.	Orange, yellow, maroon	A,B,D
Larkspur	Spike	18-48 in.	White, pink, rose, lavender	A,B,D
Marigold	Bush	6-42 in.	Orange, yellow, red, mahogany	A,C
Morning-Glory	Vine	8-12 ft.	Blue, white, red, variegated	A,C
Nasturtiums	Bush, trailer	12-54 in.	Yellow, orange	C
Pansy	Trailer, Bush	6-12 in.	Multi-colored	A, late summer
Petunia	Bush, Trailer	8-24 in.	White, blue, lavender pink, red	A,D
Phlox	Bush	6-12 in.	Red, white, yellow, pink, violet	A,B
Portulaca	Ground cover	6-9 in.	Red, pink, white, yellow, orange	A,B,D
Snapdragon	Spike	10-36 in.	Yellow, white, pink, red, copper	A,D
Sweet Alyssum	Ground cover	4-10 in.	White, pink, purple	A,B,C,D
Sweet pea	Vine	4-8 ft.	Pink, white, blue, salmon, rose	Early Fall
Zinnia	Bush, trailer	12-36 in.	All colors	A,C
Amaranthus	Spikes	2-3 ft.	Reds, yellow, varigated	B
Aster	Bush	18-36 in.	Red, purple, rose pink, white, Mix	A,B
Balsam	Bush	12-24 in.	Mixed colors	B
Candytuft	Bush	12-24 in.	White, mixed colors	B,D
Calif. Poppy	Bush	8-12 in.	Yellow, orange	D
Carnation	Bush	18 in.	Striped, red, white, mix	A,B,C,D
Chrysanthemum	Bush	12-20 in.	Tricolors, crimson, bronze,	B, D
Cosmos	Bush	4-6 ft.	Yellow, purple, orange	B
Dahlia	Bush	12-14 in.	All colors	B
Nierembergia	Bush	12-14 in.	Purple	B
Phlox	Bush	6-12 in.	All colors	B,D
Salvia	Spikes	30 ft.	Red	B
Verbena	Bushy	1-12 in.	Red, violet, purple, white	B

*A—Indoors for early flowering B—Early as soil can be worked in the spring

C—Outside after frost D—Outside late fall

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS

Seedling plants may be started indoors successfully in Spring in shallow boxes of soil, or pots or cardboard containers placed in south or east windows. Cigar boxes, cut-down milk cartons, almost anything that will hold soil will do. Whatever the container, holes should be bored or punched in the bottom for proper drainage; about 3 inches apart. Spread pieces of broken flower pots or crockery or small pebbles over bottom of box, then coarser soil and last of all, finely sifted garden soil, or a mixture of builder's sand and fine soil. Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly in rows. The general rule for depth of planting is about four times the diameter of the seed. Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other when planted too thickly.

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or paper until germination starts and place a pane of glass over the top. Remove paper or cloth as soon as the first sprouts break through the soil. Prop up one edge of glass during the day to permit ventilation and wipe off moisture droplets which may collect on the glass so they won't drop off on the seedlings and cause possible damping off. Keep seed bed moist. When seedlings are 2 or 3 inches high, they are ready to be transplanted, either to the garden, or individual pots.

KILL FLIES IN YOUR GARDEN, PATIO and OTHER OUTDOOR AREAS

Gardens and patio living go together . . . and wherever there's a patio, there's going to be cook-outs or just leisurely lounging around of folks who'd rather enjoy each other at home in the serene, cool beauty of their garden, than beat themselves to death trying to creep through traffic jams in order to arrive late at something they'd probably not like anyhow. But flies like that patio-garden atmosphere too, especially if there's cooking or sipping going on at the same time.

Save your cook-outs and get-togethers from those nasty flies. Simply scattered lightly around fly-infested areas, STAFFEL'S New Fly BAIT KILLER kills them off in a hurry before anyone knows anything about it at all. It contains a powerful attractant . . . and a powerful insecticide. Flies flock to it like crazy . . . and it kills them. They never leave the ground again after lighting on one of the toxic, inconspicuous granules which make up STAFFEL'S DRY FLY KILLER BAIT.



1 lb.95
5 lbs.1.98

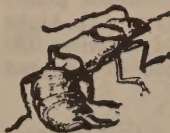
PROTECT THE TENDER YOUNG SEEDLINGS WITH STAFFEL'S NEW BUG BAIT



Night-foraging insects can destroy your garden while you sleep. Sowbugs, slugs, snails, earwigs, caterpillars, cutworms and grasshoppers start their vandalism late in the evening, especially on warm, moist nights, and eat their fill of tender foliage and young roots all night. Very often, they can lay low and destroy every single seedling in the garden overnight.

Sowbugs are the worst offenders, these greyish, oval-shaped little pests (which roll up into a tight round ball when disturbed) are the worst offenders. Cutworms and snails follow close behind, with earwigs and slugs and grasshoppers crowding them close for seedling-eater honors.

You can kill all these pests with STAFFEL'S New BUG BAIT. It's the easiest way in the world to do it. Simply scatter STAFFEL'S new BUG BAIT lightly on the soil around young seedlings or other plants. That's all there is to it. It's ready-prepared, ready-to-kill.



1 lb.65
4 lbs.1.50

KEEP THE GARDEN GREEN AND HEALTHY

Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food contains iron chelates to control yellowing of foliage. Very often, due to the nature of the soil, special greening-up steps should be taken. Sequestrene is the perfect source of iron that quickly restores chlorotic leaves to greenness. Chlorosis and other symptoms resulting from minor iron deficiencies can occur in any type of soil, be it sandy, loam or clay, acid or alkaline. The first symptom of iron deficiency is yellowing of the leaves. As the condition progresses, the entire leaf becomes yellow or even white and will later dry up and fall. One teaspoon of Sequestrene per gallon of water, applied as much as would be required in a normal watering, once a month, will correct this condition quickly and effectively.



VALUABLE PLANTING TIPS FOR MAKING

KEEP YOUR GARDEN WELL MULCHED

The value of peat moss as a mulch cannot be over-emphasized. Staffel's Peat Moss, sun-dried and pulverized to a just-right consistency will keep plant roots cool, will help retain valuable moisture and keep the soil from cracking. It is valuable both in summer



6 qts. 39, 12 qts. .69

and winter. Mulching with Staffel's Peat Moss saves you a lot of stoop labor, discouraging (in many cases prohibiting) the growth of noxious weeds which use up vital plant nutrients. The soil keeps at a more even temperature with a peat moss mulch, encourages faster growth and development of root systems. A two-inch mulch around roses, camellias, azaleas and gardenias is a must. This mulch is eventually assimilated into the soil, providing priceless plant humus.

ROOT KNOT NEMATODES CAUSE PLANT FAILURE

Root Knot Nematodes are microscopic, eel-like worms which dwell in the soil, attach themselves to the roots of plants, causing knot-like swellings on the roots. They weaken and eventually kill the plant. Fumigate your soil with STAFFEL'S NEMA-NIX. This is the safest and most effective nematode known today. It's easy to apply. Very often the symptoms caused by nematodes in the plant are attributed to Root Rot, which although prevalent, does not affect as wide a variety of plants. THERE IS NO CURE FOR ROOT ROT.

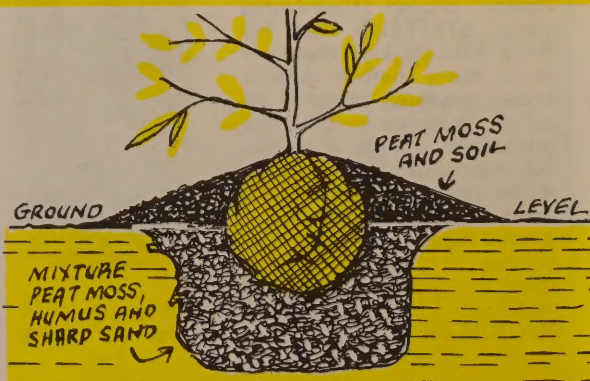


8 oz. 1.95, Pt. 3.25, Qt. 5.95

PLANT AZALEAS, GARDENIAS & CAMELLIAS

The recipe for growing these valuable plants is generally this: (1) Good drainage (2) Light shade, (3) organic soil with an acid reaction, (4) mulch, (5) shallow planting, (6) use of adapted varieties, and (7) periodic feeding.

CAMELLIAS and GARDENIAS: Dig a hole at least twice the size and depth of the ball. For small plants increase the ratio to three or four times the ball size. If the soil removed is not suitable, use it somewhere else and substitute with a mixture of one third loamy soil, one third peat moss or humus and one third sharp sand. Feed monthly during April, May and June.



ROACHES IN YOUR GARDEN CAN BE A PROBLEM TOO



Roaches breed in dark, dank places. Debris in your garden, or rocks, could be a breeding place for them and from there, they can easily go into your nice, clean home. Spray or dust suspected hiding places with Staffel's Chlor-dane.. If they do come into the house, spray or paint roach run-ways with Staffel's Roach and In-sect Spray or dust lightly with Staffel's Roach Killer in the squeeze 'n' dust container. There's no easier, nor more effective way to completely rid your home of

1 Pt. Bomb.....99 roaches,

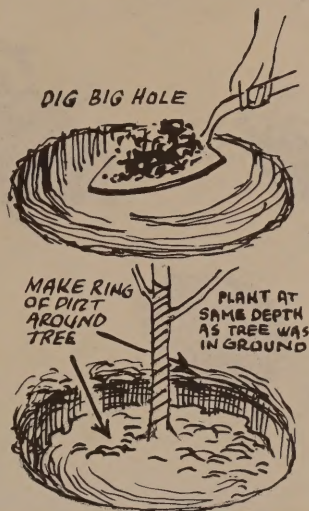
A LOVELY GARDEN...

PECAN TREES CAN BE PLANTED SUCCESSFULLY BY ANYONE

First, buy only recommended varieties. Second, follow the planting directions. Third, cut back the top of the tree at least one-third. This is to balance the top with the loss of roots in digging. Unless this is done, it may be June before the tree puts out leaves . . . if at all.

Lack of water the first or second summer after planting causes more trees to die than any other reason, we think. When pecan trees are dug, most of the feeding roots are lost. It takes time for new roots to form and supply the top with water. Most people only wet the top of the ground when they water—most of the water runs off and never gets to the roots. You can overwater and drown a tree but this isn't likely to happen when trees are watered once a week during the summer months.

One level teaspoon of Staffel's Pecan Tree Food, dissolved in 5 gallons of water and ap-plied each week, will do wonders. Start this water-ing in April and continue until October. Withhold complete fertilizing of tree until after it is firmly established and begins to grow.



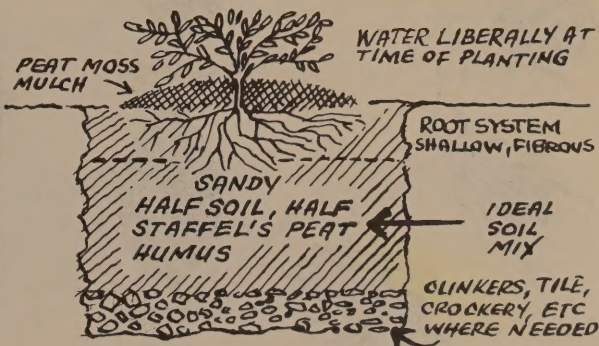
1. Don't put a \$2 tree in a two-bit hole. Dig hole deep enough and large enough to take care of the roots. Fill in around the roots with good top-soil but no fertilizer at all.

2. Spread roots in normal position. Fill in with good topsoil and pack soil firmly.

3. Water down thoroughly. After that, 5 gallons of water weekly will do the trick. Important: Keep trunk wrapped with bur-lap, heavy paper or Tru-Test Tree Wrap to pre-vent sunscald.

TO GIVE THE GARDEN YEAR'ROUND BEAUTY

AZALEAS: Plant in loose organic soil with consid-erable sand and good underground drainage. Any soil can be made suitable for azaleas by elevating bed and working into soil a 3-to-4-inch layer of Staffel's Peat Moss. Plant shallowly. Deep planting and poor drainage kills azaleas. Leave root ball about 2 inches above bed level. Cover with peat moss for mulch, but no soil. Little water is needed for Azaleas if properly prepared and mulched ex-cept when it doesn't rain for two weeks. Fertilize with Staffel's Camellia, Gardenia and Azalea Food. Use fertilizer sparingly, especially on young plants.



YOU CAN FIGHT BUGS AND PLANT DIS

KIND OF PESTS

CHEWING INSECTS
SUCH AS BEETLES,
CATERPILLARS, WORMS,
WINGED BUGS OR
THEIR NYMPHS AND
LARVAE

SOFT BODIED SUCKING
INSECTS SUCH AS
APHIDS, RED SPIDER,
LEAFHOPPER AND
OTHER INSECTS
EQUIPPED WITH
PIERCING MOUTH
PARTS WHICH SUCK
UP PLANT LIFE JUICES

NIGHT FORAGING
INSECTS SUCH AS
SNAILS, SOWBUGS,
EARWIGS, SLUGS,
CUTWORMS AND ALL
CATERPILLARS

PLANT DISEASES
SUCH AS BLACK SPOT
ON ROSES, MILDEW,
RUSTS, MOSAICS AND
CANKER

ANTS AND TERMITES
IN LAWNS AND
GARDENS

TICKS, FLEAS, RED
BUGS, (CHIGGERS) IN
LAWNS AND OTHER
OUTDOOR AREAS



PESTS IN YOUR LAWN AND GARDEN

TYPICAL DAMAGE

Leaves, stems or limbs will be chewed and eaten. Mostly damage is evident on leaves which take on a ragged appearance around the edges. Sometimes leaves appear skeletonized. Often foliage is covered with black, dirt-like excreta which looks like it comes from plant. "Shotholes" in leaves are evidence of small beetles.

Plants and foliage yellow, weaken and often die. Leaves take on a blighted or "burnt" appearance. Red Spiders cause dusty, white-powdered appearance made up of white specks on underside of leaves. White Flies make themselves evident by spotty mold which grows in the honey dew given off by white fly nymphs.

Eat mostly at night, defoliating shrubby plants and trees. Plant seedlings are their specialty, often level-off entire seedling areas. Leaves commonly chewed ragged. Sowbugs (grey, slate-colored bugs which curl into tight "pill" when disturbed) are the worst offenders.

Black spot or Anthracnose show small black or brown spots or masses of spots on leaves with grayish brown or silvery center. Mildews leave powdery growth on leaves, causing distorted "crinkly" leaves and buds. Blights attack most fruit crops, causing soft brown "rotten" spots to appear on fruit.

These are general feeders and for most cases cause no real damage in vegetable gardens. In some instances they do feed on and injure the leaves, stems, fruits or roots of growing plants.

These annoying insects need no describing. Anyone who has a lawn or dense vegetation on the premises is familiar with all of them. They can be controlled either with a spray or a dust, whichever you can use more conveniently.

CONTROL MEASURES

Spraying or dusting before the infestation becomes severe. Actually preventive measures are best. Periodic sprayings of garden and shrubbery with STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY or STAFFEL'S 56% Malathion Spray will often control all insects for an entire planting season. STAFFEL'S VEGETABLE DUST is highly recommended for the vegetable garden. STAFFEL'S SPECIAL ROSE SPRAY is the newest all-around effective insect control agents and cannot be recommended too highly. Liquid insecticides give better control, which is important when your plants are badly infested. You get better coverage with sprays, too, because they stick to the underside of leaves. STAFFEL'S dusts, however, are faster to apply and eliminate mixing and measuring. Some insecticides such as STAFFEL'S PECAN SPRAY, for instance, can be applied either as a dust or a spray.

Generally speaking, there is no kill-all for sucking insects, altho STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY will control most of them. STAFFEL'S RED SPIDER SPRAY is highly effective against Thrips, Mites, Aphids and many soil insects, Red Spider, Mealy Bugs, Whiteflies and others needing a highly penetrating spray for effective control. Squash Bugs, Harlequin Bugs and others infesting vegetable truck crops can be best controlled with repeated applications of STAFFEL'S 20% (Sabadilla) DUST. The vast majority of these pests can be controlled by preventive 7 to 10 days apart spraying or dusting. Best time to apply insecticides is late in the evening, on dry, windless day. Always spray or dust with back to the wind, if possible, to minimize possible inhalation of insecticide mixture. Don't overlook the value of spraying deciduous shrubs and trees in the Winter with STAFFEL'S SCALE EMULSION.

STAFFEL'S NEW BUG BAIT is the most effective control method to use against these pests. It is a specially prepared, easy-to-use, sure-kill bait which does its best work when applied late in the evening after watering. Hundreds of home gardeners are using STAFFEL'S NEW BUG BAIT. Particularly effective against Sow Bugs (Pill Bugs). STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT is a top-of-soil insecticide. It must be applied ON THE GROUND and not on the foliage. Transplants or seedlings, especially, need the protection of STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT. Simply scatter or sprinkle lightly around the plants (not on them) for most effective control. Particularly effective against sowbugs, snails, slugs and earwigs.

Buy yourself a can of STAFFEL'S Special ROSE DUST. Comes complete, ready to use with a built-in dust gun. Periodic dustings will hold down or control most plant disease. Micro-pulverized for better adherence to leaves. Some blights are really caused by sucking insects and must be treated with insecticides. Avoid watering plant foliage at night and Rusts and Mildews will be more easily controlled. STAFFEL'S VEGETABLE DUST, also complete, ready-to-use with built-in dust gun, is best used as a preventive measure, but quickly controls plant disease. Always read directions on insecticide containers and observe tolerances. Certain vegetables cannot be treated safely during certain periods of growth. For insect and disease control on tomatoes, dust with STAFFEL'S Special TOMATO DUST.

Use STAFFEL'S ANT GRANULES containing 10% Heptachlor. Particularly valuable in the control of Fire Ants. Use STAFFEL'S ANT KILLER, containing Pyrethrum, for general household and plant use. Termites in the lawn are controlled by spraying with STAFFEL'S LAWN SPRAY CONCENTRATE or STAFFEL'S LAWN DUST. Termites may easily go from lawn to house foundation. Ask for STAFFEL'S special pamphlet on how to get rid of termites in buildings.

STAFFEL'S LAWN SPRAY CONCENTRATE is your best control agent. Readily soluble in water, it can be used in garden hose guns for easier application. STAFFEL'S LAWN DUST is ideal for use around kennels and other areas where these insects need to be killed or repelled. For the positive control of flies in patios, gardens and other outdoor areas, simply scatter or sprinkle STAFFEL'S FLY KILLER BAIT lightly on all infested areas.

YOU CAN GROW GOOD VEGETABLES!



**PLANT A
VEGETABLE GARDEN
THIS YEAR. YOU'LL
BE AMAZED AT HOW
EASY IT IS TO DO IT.**

PLEASE NOTE: Staffel's in-the-Diamond-Brand Packets are fresh-packed from late harvest seed and germination is guaranteed. Staffel's further guarantees the vitality and purity of the seed to the full amount of the purchase price within a year if you're not satisfied. Even with the highest quality seed and bulbs, success in gardening depends largely upon cultivation, soil and weather conditions. Therefore, in no case shall the Ferd Staffel Company be liable for more than the amount actually paid for the seeds, and purchaser buys only under these terms.

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
ARTICHOKE			
Green Globe	\$1.80	\$6.00	\$18.00
ASPARAGUS			
Mary Washington	.60	1.95	5.90
BEANS			
BUSH, WAX POD			
Pencil Pod Wax Topnotch Golden Wax			.95
BUSH, GREEN POD			
Giant Stringless Green Pod, Stringless Green Pod, Topcrop, Wade, Contender			.95
POLE VARIETIES			
No. 65, Kentucky Wonder (Rust Resistant)			.95
Blue Lake			1.20
DWARF LIMAS			
Fordhook Bush, No. 242, Henderson's Bush, (Baby Lima) Jackson Wonder Bush			.95
Burpees Improved Bush			.95
POLE LIMAS			
Florida Butter or Speckled Lima, King of the Garden, Small White Lima (Sieva)			.95
BEET			
Detroit Dark Red,			
Morse's Strain	.25	.85	2.50
Green Top Bunching	.25	.85	2.50
Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurzel, Giant Half Sugar Rose Top	.25	.60	1.75
Mammoth Long Red	.25	.75	2.20
BROCCOLI — Waltham 29. Ideal for Market and freezing. Plants short, sturdy, dark bluish-green forming dark green center heads with fine fuds. Make strong side sprouts.			
	.70	2.35	7.05
Italian Green Sprouting			
	.60	1.95	5.90
BRUSSELS SPROUTS			
Long Island Improved (Catskill Strain)	1.45	4.80	14.40
CABBAGE			
Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey Wakefield, Stein's Flat Dutch, Michihili.			
All above varieties	.45	1.45	4.40
Mammoth Red Rock	.50	1.65	4.90
All Head Select	.50	1.65	4.90

**ALL VEGETABLE SEED
IS 15¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE
SPECIFIED**

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELON			
Orange Fleshed Varieties			
Mildew Resistant No. 45, Texas Resistant No. 1, Hale's Best Jumbo	.35	1.25	3.70
GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES			
Netted Gem or Rocky Ford	.45	1.50	4.50
CASABA, Golden Beauty, Honey Ball.			
All above Varieties	.45	1.50	4.50
CARROTS			
Danver's Half Long #126	.35	1.15	3.50
Imperator	.45	1.55	4.70
Gold Pak	.60	1.95	5.80
Chantenay	.35	1.15	3.50
CAULIFLOWER			
Snowball "X"	2.45	8.15	24.40
CELERY — YELLOW VARIETIES			
Tall Golden			
Self Branching	1.65	5.55	16.70
CHIVES	1.85	6.15	18.40
COLLARDS			
Georgia Southern or Creole	.25	.55	1.70
CORN (Sweet) All Hybrid Varieties in 50 lb. Branded Bags and Phygon-DDT Treated — No Charge. (Ask for prices).			
Hybrid Varieties — Golden Cross Bantam P 39 x 51, Iona IP 39 x 45, Open Pollinated Varieties — Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen			1.00
CORN, FIELD, Harpers, (Ask for Prices)			
CUCUMBERS			
Boston Pickling	.30	1.65	3.20
Early White Spine	.25	.85	2.45
Marketer	.35	1.15	3.40
Small Gherkin (West India)	.30	.95	2.75
Straight-8	.40	1.25	3.80
Palomar	.40	1.40	4.20
DILL			
Mammoth	.25	.90	2.70
EGG PLANT			
Black Beauty, Fort Meyers			
Market	1.75	5.80	17.40

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
ENDIVE			
Green Curled Full Heart			
Batavian	.35	1.15	3.50
KALE			
Dwarf Siberian or Sprouts	.25	.75	2.30
KOHL RABI			
Early White Vienna	.45	1.55	4.70
LEEK			
Large or American Flag	.85	2.80	8.40
LETTUCE			
Black Seeded Simpson, Early Curled Simpson.			
All above varieties	.35	1.15	3.50
Great Lakes W. S. No. 6238	.75	2.50	7.50
Iceberg (Giant Crystal Head)	.40	1.30	3.90
Salad Bowl	1.00	3.25	9.80
White Paris or Self-Folding Cos	.40	1.30	3.90
Red Ruby	1.05	3.45	10.40
Bibb	.40	1.40	4.20
MUSTARD			
Florida Broad Leaf, Southern Giant Curled, (Long Standing) Spinach Mustard or Tendergreen.			
All above varieties	.25	.40	1.25
OKRA			
Clemson Spineless, Dwarf Long Pod Green, Emerald, Louisiana Green Velvet, White Velvet.			
All above varieties	.25	.60	1.80
ONION			
Bermuda, Yellow	.50	1.65	5.00
Crystal White Wax	.50	1.70	5.05
Evergreen Bunching	.60	2.00	6.00
PARSLEY			
Extra Triple Curled			
Plain or Single	.35	1.15	3.40
PARSNIP			
Hollow Crown, Thick Shoulder	.25	.85	2.60



PROPER DEPTH OF PLANTING SEED IS IMPORTANT

A handy way to plant small seeded crops or flower gardens is in shallow furrow made with end of hoe or rake handle. Sow seeds thinly in rows 4 to 6 inches apart in the bed or seed flats. If small seedlings are to be transferred to a cold frame, pots or plant bands, rows can be as close as 2 inches. Soil mixture should be mellow or loamy and can be used without special treatment — except possibly fumigation with STAFFEL'S NEMA-NIX.

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
PEAS			
SMOOTH SEEDED VARIETIES			
Alaska (Wilt Resistant)			.75
WRINKLED SEEDED VARIETIES			
Little Marvel, Telephone (Dark Podded), Thomas Laxton W. R.			.75

COW PEAS			
Brown Chowder, California Blackeye, Large Purple Hull. Write for Quotations.			

PEPPERS			
Anaheim	1.25	4.15	12.40
Bell or Bull Nose	.55	1.85	5.60
California Wonder	1.35	4.45	13.40
Chili Jalapeno	1.65	5.45	16.40
Long Red Cayenne	1.65	5.45	16.40
Oakview Wonder	1.55	5.15	15.40
Pimiento (Perfection)	1.50	4.95	14.90
Red Chili	.80	3.00	9.00
Serrano	1.75	5.80	17.40
Hungarian Wax Pepper	1.85	6.15	18.40
Sweet Banana	1.85	6.15	18.40

PUMPKIN			
Green Striped Cushaw, Kentucky Field, Large Yellow or Connecticut Field, Mammoth King, Su- gar or New England Pie.			
All above varieties	.40	1.35	4.00

RADISH			
French Breakfast, Icicle, Long Scarlet, Early Scar- let, Globe, Sparkler			
	.25	.55	1.60

WINTER VARIETIES			
Chinese Rose Winter, Round Black Spanish.			
All above varieties	.25	.55	1.70

RHUBARB			
Victoria	.45	1.20	3.60

RUTABAGA			
American Purple Top or Improved Long Island			
	.25	.35	.95

SWISS CHARD			
Lucullus, Dark Green	.25	.85	2.50

SALSIFY			
Mammoth Sandwich Island			
	.95	3.30	9.90

SPINACH			
Bloomsdale, Dark Green Viroflay			
	.25	.40	1.05

SQUASH, Summer Varieties			
Zucchini, Early White Bush Scallop, Early Bush Scallop (Green Type), Early Prolific Straightneck, Yellow Summer Crookneck.			
All above varieties	.30	1.00	3.00

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES			
Banana, Buttercup	.40	1.40	4.20
Royal Acorn	.35	1.15	3.45
Green Hubbard	.35	1.15	3.45
Table Queen	.35	1.25	3.60
Butternut	.45	1.50	4.45
Uconn	.35	1.25	3.70



12 oz. gun .95
4 lbs.3.20

YOU CAN FIGHT YOUR VEGETABLE'S INSECTS and DISEASES WITH STAFFEL'S VEGETABLE DUST IN THE DOUBLE SHOT DUST GUN!

It's easy as pumping the container back and forth over your plants. The special puffer dust-gun which contains Staffel's Vegetable dust has been especially designed for easy dusting. The combination of insecticides and fungicides which make up Staffel's Vegetable Dust is all you need to combat most insects, fungus and blights which menace the health of your vegetable garden. The dust is spread evenly and uniformly over foliage and plant areas, assuring complete coverage over affected parts. Important: Dust undersides of foliage too. That's where most of the insects lurk. Dust your plants even if there is no indication of damage. Preventive treatment is important.



1/2 LB. 3/4 LB. LB.

TURNIPS, White Fleshed Varieties

Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaved, Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strap Leaved, Shogoin.

All above varieties.....	.25	.40	.95
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TOMATO

Bonny Best	.80	3.00	9.00
Break O'Day	.90	3.50	10.55
Dwarf Champion	1.50	5.00	15.00
Earliana	.80	3.00	9.00
Gulf State Market	.80	3.00	9.00
Homestead F-M No. 61	1.60	5.35	16.05
Hybrid F-2 Foremost E-21	2.00		
June Pink	1.25	4.25	12.75
Marglobe	.85	2.20	9.50
Pearson Improved	1.30	4.35	13.05
Ponderosa	2.25	6.75	20.25
Rutgers	.90	3.20	9.65
McGee	.80	3.00	9.00
Sunray	2.00	6.75	20.25
Texto No. 2	1.45	4.85	14.55
Porter Improved	1.55	5.20	15.55
Trip-L-Crop (vining)			

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES

Red Cherry	1.35	4.50	13.50
Yellow Pear	2.40	8.05	24.20
Red Pear	1.50	5.00	15.00

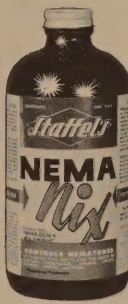
WATERMELON

Congo	.25	.85	2.45
Dixie Queen, W. R.	.25	.85	2.45
Florida Giant	.35	1.20	3.60
Klondike, Striped	.30	1.00	3.00
Stone Mountain	.25	.70	2.05
Tom Watson	.25	.70	2.05
Wonder Improved	.25	.85	2.45
Sugar Baby	.30	1.00	3.00
Charleston Gray	.30	1.05	3.15
Tendersweet	.25	.85	2.55

FUMIGATE THE SOIL

When vegetable gardens seem to do no good at all, no matter what you do, the problem may be Nematodes. Nematodes are microscopic, eel-like organisms which inhabit the soil, feed and dwell on roots, cause knot-like formations on roots. These invisible little pests can do much harm but can now be easily controlled with the use of STAFFEL'S NEMA-NIX. Staffel's Nema-Nix, introduced into the soil as per directions on the container, will clean-up your planting areas, release them from the nematodes and wire-worms.

Nema-Nix soil fumigant is non-toxic to the soil in which many vegetables grow. It can also be used as a pre-plant treatment and gives lasting control of cyst-forming nematodes, root surface nematodes and nematodes that enter root tissues. Do not apply Nema-Nix to onions, garlic and tobacco or Irish or sweet potatoes.



8 oz.1.95
Pts.3.25

KILL RATS AND MICE

Rats and mice often live under rocks, bushes or plant containers in the garden. They move into these snug havens in the early Spring and commute back and forth from there into your nice clean home. You can kill them all off safely . . . surely . . . and inexpensively by treating your premises (either outdoors or indoors) with Staffel's Rats 'N' Mice Bait. There's an entire 10-day's rodent control treatment in one package, or buy it by the big bag for larger control areas. You'll never find a better rat and mouse killer. Contains Warfarin, the anti-coagulant rodent killer. Available in liquid form, too, for double-fisted control.



1 lb.95
5 lbs.2.95

YOU CAN HAVE FRESH VEGETABLES EVEN IN WINTER

THESE CAN'T TAKE FROST

VEGETABLE	Days to Mature
Bush Lima Beans	65 to 75
Snapbeans	45 to 55
Pole Beans	65 to 75
Irish Potatoes	85 to 100
Cucumbers	55 to 80
Squash (Summer)	40 to 60
Squash (Winter)	85 to 105
Tomatoes	75 to 100

THESE WILL STAND FROST BUT NOT HARD FREEZE

Mustard	35 to 50
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VEGETABLE

Turnips (roots)	55 to 75
Turnip Greens	30 to 45
Carrots	65 to 85
Beets	55 to 70
Swiss Chard	45 to 65
Radishes	20 to 30
Lettuce	60 to 90
Celery	85 to 125
Onions from seed	150 to 180
Onion Sets	35 to 40
Kohlrabi	65 to 75
English Peas	50 to 75
Cabbage	65 to 100

Days to Mature

VEGETABLE

Cauliflower	80 to 120
Broccoli	60 to 100
THESE WILL STAND IN THE OPEN ALL WINTER IN SOUTH TEXAS	
Spinach	35 to 70
Kale	55 to 75
Rape	45 to 100
Collards	70 to 100
Salsify	150
Parsnips	150
Rutabagas	80 to 100

Days to Mature

(SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER TO DETERMINE KILLING FROST DATES IN YOUR AREA)



FIGHT YOUR TOMATOES' INSECT AND DISEASE ENEMIES WITH STAFFEL'S TOMATO DUST

Blights, leaf-spot and certain other diseases along with several insects will be bent on destroying your tomato plants; but not if you start a preventive dusting program with Staffel's Tomato Dust. Prevents and controls both insects and disease in the same application. Good tomato growing tip: Buy only the disease-free plants, set plants in the open where the sun can dry their foliage. Plant as far from potatoes as possible.



12 oz. .79, 4 lbs. 1.75

YOU CAN BEAT YOUR NEIGHBOR AT RAISING FRESH TOMATOES AND HERE'S HOW

Set your plants out when all danger of frost is past, about 2 to 3 inches deeper than they were in the flat or pot in which you bought them or grew them from seed. If you plan to stake and prune set plants 16 to 20 inches apart in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. If not, allow 12 to 16 square feet per plant (leggy plants should be set in a trench so that 5 to 6 inches of their tops are above the ground).

Tomatoes are heavy feeders. Be liberal with fertilizer. One cupful Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food per plant every 10 days or so will do wonders (35 pounds per 1,000 square feet).

Tomato feeder roots are near the surface so after plants are established, cultivate less than 2 inches deep. Kill weeds when plants are small.

Staking and pruning is a must, especially when space is limited. Limit plant growth to a single stalk. Pinch outside branches. Mulch just before fruit setting begin with 4 to 6 inches of Staffel's Peat Moss. Too early mulching checks vine growth.

A BULB FLOWER BED

Bulbs are the easiest garden plants to grow, less likely to fall prey to insects and disease, and in the case of Ranunculus and Anemones, their blooms last for weeks and are a source of much pleasure as cut flowers. Daffodils, of course, the tulips and hyacinths are perennial favorites and do much to make a Spring a happy event. Good bulb planting tip: buy only top grade bulbs, even if it means spending a few more pennies. Runty, low-grade bulbs sold at ridiculously low prices by seasonal sources, will not make . . . or poorly, if at all. Staffel's bulbs are all first-line, high-quality bulbs. You can plant them with confidence.

It takes a bulb food rich in potash to bring out the big, color-true blooms in all bulb plants. STAFFEL'S BULB FOOD is ideal for feeding bulb beds or individual bulbs. 5 lbs. .75, 10 lbs. 1.25, 25 lbs. 2.75, 50 lbs. 4.95.

HOW TO PLANT BULBS

INCORRECT



CORRECT



ARE RED SPIDER MITES RUINING YOUR GARDEN?

Almost invisible, soft-bodied spider-mites which usually feed on under-side of leaves can make a garden sick . . . and often kill it unless proper control measures are taken. Red spider mites cause yellowing of foliage during growing season. Foliage usually curls, is held together with almost invisible spider webbing. Spray at first sight of infestation with Staffel's Red Spider Spray. A miticide harmless to mite predators and parasites. Use on fruits, vegetables and ornamentals.

8 oz. 1.75, Pt. 2.95, Qt. 4.50



IF YOUR PROBLEM IS FLEAS, TICKS OR CHIGGERS

Fight ticks, fleas, chiggers and certain other insects with Staffel's Lawn Spray Concentrate or Staffel's Lawn Dust. Staffel's Lawn Spray Concentrate is our most popular seller, especially in the early spring, mid-summer and early Fall, when ticks seem to incubate and hatch out more than ever. Make your lawn liveable, your outdoor areas safe for children, pets and guests. Staffel's Lawn Spray Concentrate is easy to apply with sprinkling can or garden hose gun.

8 oz. .89, Pts. 1.45, Qts. 2.45



ANTS IN PLANTS ARE EASY TO CONTROL

Everybody has at least one plant, either outside or inside, which has been chosen as a combination lunchroom and hotel by either a few ants, or a colony. Kill them off quickly with Staffel's Ant Killer. Comes in easy to handle, easy to dust-out-of shaker top can. Simply dust on and around infested plant. Overnight control. For larger areas, use Staffel's Chlordane Dusts or sprays. Available in 5%, 10%, 40% and 74% concentrations. The 40% dust is wettable and the 74% concentration is liquid.

8 oz. can .50 — 4 lbs. 1.95



FLIES CAN BE EASILY KILLED IN YOUR OUTDOOR AREAS

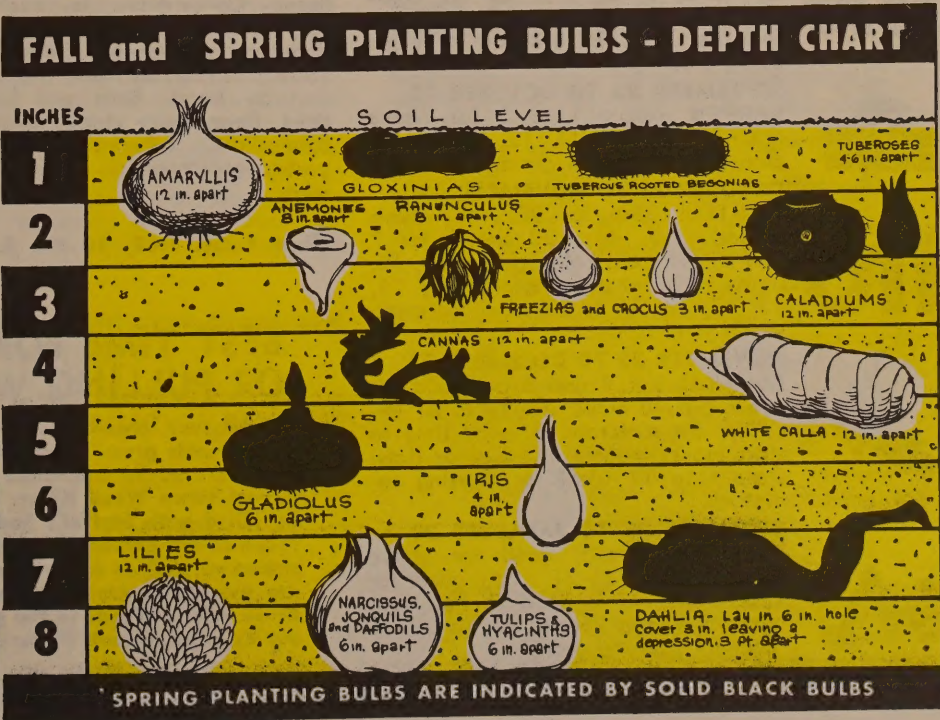
There's nothing at all to killing flies in patios, gardens, play areas, eating areas or garbage disposal areas. Simply Sprinkle or scatter Staffel's Dry Fly Bait around fly-infested places. That's all there is to it. The inconspicuous little granules are loaded with fly-killing "dynamite." More often than not they won't even leave the ground after becoming exposed to Staffel's Dry Fly Killer Bait. That way they don't have a chance to fly groggily into your food or drink.

1 lb. .95 — 5 lbs. 1.98



IS EASY TO GROW, EASY TO MAINTAIN ...

Bulbs need a special high - potash-content fertilizer to bring out their blooms to best advantage. Feed them at time of planting and a side-dressing during the growing period with Staffel's Texas Organic Bulb Food. There's nothing better . . . and so safe to use when used as directed.



PLANTING BY THE MOON FOR 1962

JANUARY 20 TO FEBRUARY 19

BARREN except for 21, 24, 27, and 29 for crops above ground and 3, 7, 11, 14 and 16 for crops below the ground, 1-9 start seed in flats.

FEBRUARY 19 TO MARCH 20

FRUITFUL 15, 18, 19, 23, and 24 especially good for planting crops above ground and 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 for crops growing below the ground.

MARCH 20 TO APRIL 20

BARREN except for 17, 18, 19, 23, and 24 for crops whose yield is above the ground and March 3 to 15 for crops whose yield is below the ground.

APRIL 20 TO MAY 21

FRUITFUL from 17 to 29 for crops above the ground and 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 for crops whose yield is above the ground.

MAY 21 TO JUNE 21

BARREN except for 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, for crops whose yield is above ground and 1, 2, 5, 6, 10 and 11, for crops whose yield is below ground.

JUNE 21 TO JULY 23

BARREN except for 16, 17, 23, 24, 26 and 27 for crops growing above ground and 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 28 and 29 for crops above the ground.

JULY 23 TO AUGUST 23

NEUTRAL but contains plus-favorable days, including 17, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25 for crops above ground and 1, 6, 7, 25, 27 and 28 for crops below ground.

AUGUST 23 TO SEPTEMBER 23

FRUITFUL all through August except for 1, 6, 9, 21 and 23 for crops above the ground; plant 2 to 23 except for 7, 9, 10 and 11 for crops below ground.

SEPTEMBER 23 TO OCTOBER 23

BARREN except 1 to 3 for above ground crops and 11, 12, 16, 17 for planting crops below ground.

OCTOBER 23 TO NOVEMBER 22

FRUITFUL 10 to 20 for above ground crops, 4 to 22 except for 7 and 21 for crops below ground. 9, 10, unfavorable for planting anything. 11, 12, 15, 16, 20 to 22 ideal for crops which yield below.

NOVEMBER 22 TO DECEMBER 21

NEUTRAL but 7 and 8 are good for above ground crops and 19 to 21 excellent for rootcrops. A good time to start plants indoors in boxes or flats. Dec. 1 to 11 ideal for starting tomatoes.

DECEMBER 21 TO JANUARY 20

FRUITFUL 1, 13, good for above ground crops; 11-21 extra good for vine crops. 1, 2 good for all root crops as well as 26 and 27. Jan. 1-15 ideal for pruning roses.

SHOULD WE FOLLOW THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC IN PLANTING OR NOT?

The amount of people who plant by the moon and those who either scoff at the idea or are indifferent to it are about 50-50. There are just enough folks who believe that seeds planted in the barren or wrong signs of the moon produce plants which are deficient in the vital lunar elements needed for the health of the plant. They harvest all root crops when the moon is growing old. They've been doing this for years and are apparently happy with the program. Others are like fishermen who love fishing for the pure joy of doing it. They believe that the best time to go fishing is any time they can get off. They think that applies to gardening too.

To both those who plant-when-they-can and those who plant-by-the-moon Staffel's says "Best of gardening luck from all of us to all of you!"

BEST TIME TO KILL TICKS

Immediately on appearance. Lots of smart folks who were plagued by ticks and fleas last season, play it smart and spray their premises (especially woody areas) on the first warm days of March which is about the time ticks and fleas start to hatch out after their winter dormancy. Premises certainly should not be sprayed any later than when the first tick or first flea is evident. These parasites attach themselves to dogs, horses, humans and often fowl as they go through brushy areas.

Spray your outdoor premises with STAFFEL'S LAWN SPRAY CONCENTRATE or STAFFEL'S LAWN DUST. Staffel's Lawn Spray Concentrate is easily sprinkled or applied with garden hose sprayer and Staffel's Lawn Dust can be easily broadcast by hand. Both will kill ticks, fleas, hairy chinch bugs, caterpillars, cutworms, white grubs, grasshoppers and earwigs.

Dust 4 lbs. 1.69, 10 lbs. 3.35



BEST TIME FOR KILLING OR PULLING WEEDS

All year 'round. In our temperate climate many weeds grow 'round the clock. Weeds in lawns are easily controlled with Staffel's Improved Lawn Weed Killer. Johnson grass can be killed with Staffel's Sodium Chlorate and tough-to-kill perennials, poison ivy and poison sumac as well as many brambles and thistles are quickly controlled with Staffel's No. 32 Brush Killer. Weeds in the gardens: pull them out by hand or tool. Never stop.



**THIS TEXAS BRAND IS
YOUR GUARANTEE OF
FINEST QUALITY AND
SERVICE. IF IT DOES
NOT BEAR THIS TRADE-
MARK IT IS NOT A
STAFFEL PRODUCT.**

GOOD MOON PLANTING TIPS

Set out onion sets or plant onion seed when the moon is near full in the sign of Sagittarius.

Plant and transplant flowers when moon is increasing or full. Libra is a good sign; also Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces.

The proper time for planting is when Nature has the earth ready, warm and receptive, and man has prepared the soil properly. This also is the best time to fertilize the soil.

The fruitful, watery signs are the most productive. Cancer comes first and Scorpio second. Pisces ranks third.

Taurus is good for potatoes and root crops, also very good for flowers.

Sagittarius is ideal for onions, Aquarius good for cultivating of all crops.

Gemini is used for the planting of stringbeans and cucumbers, Gemini, Leo and Virgo are considered mostly non-productive and barren and these times may best be used for grubbing and destroying noxious growths, especially between the 1st and 21st of August, September, February or June.

Capricorn and 1st part of Aquarius up to the 22 is a good time for trimming, pruning and destroying of underbrush. Roses and trees, at this time, are receptive to severe pruning. Wait two weeks after pruning, then fertilize to encourage new growth.

BEST PLANTING DAYS FOR FLOWERS IN 1962

JANUARY—1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20

FEBRUARY—2, 3, 10, 11, 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26

MARCH—1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24,
25, 29, 30

APRIL—2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25,
26, 29, 30

MAY—3, 4, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27, 31

JUNE—4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24

JULY—1, 2, 11, 12, 16, 17, 24, 25, 29, 30

AUGUST—5, 6, 7, 9, 20, 22

SEPTEMBER—1, 3, 9, 10, 13, 14, 21, 22

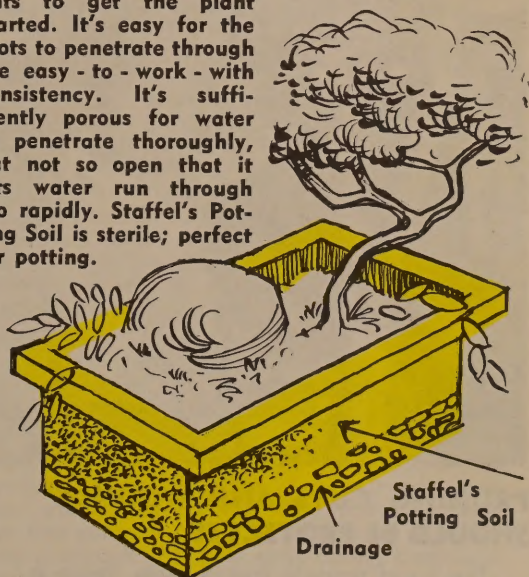
OCTOBER—1, 2, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 26, 27

NOVEMBER—2, 3, 15, 16, 22, 23

DECEMBER—12, 13, 19, 21

YOU CAN PLANT A CONTAINER GARDEN ANYTIME

Every true gardener has an urge to discover plants; to get to know them better by seeing them close-up, by looking at them from this angle or that, by studying their structure, texture, color, or seasonal changes. When you isolate a plant in a container, you discover things that you never saw before it lived among a mass of other plants. The most important thing is the growing medium. Use **Staffel's Potting Soil**. It contains sufficient nutrients to get the plant started. It's easy for the roots to penetrate through the easy - to - work - with consistency. It's sufficiently porous for water to penetrate thoroughly, but not so open that it lets water run through too rapidly. **Staffel's Potting Soil** is sterile; perfect for potting.



Drainage is important. Cover bottom of pot or box with layer of gravel, small pebbles or broken crockery. Always water pot plants from the bottom. Most indoor pot plants do better in a sunny window, or wherever they get good light.

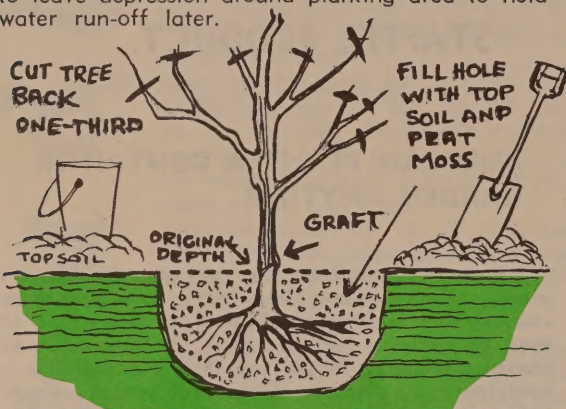
CARE OF TREES AND SHRUBS

HOW TO PLANT BARE-ROOTED SHRUBS AND FRUIT TREES

Generally, most shrubs and fruit trees in this area are planted similarly except for Gardenias, Azaleas and Camellias. Evergreens are usually balled and burlapped, (See How To Plant Evergreens).

Most important is the depth of hole. Make a wider, deeper hole than the fanned-out roots need. One part Staffel's sun-dried Peat Moss added to approximately 3 parts good topsoil will help the shrub or tree grow. Keep the graft in the trunk above ground or you'll get sprouts.

Water it well as hole is filled in with topsoil, tamping down with hands or tool to avoid air pockets in planting soil and around roots. Be sure to leave depression around planting area to hold water run-off later.



PRUNING CUTS AND WOUNDS SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Don't just prune a tree or bush. Prune it . . . and paint it. Use Staffel's Tree Dressing. Keeps out infection, bugs and moisture. Helps wounds, cuts and abrasions heal faster, uniformly. Staffel's Tree Dressing comes complete with handy, just-right-size-bush at no extra cost. **4 oz. .35**

SPRAY YOUR TREES

Cutworms, webworms, caterpillars, beetles, aphids, spittle bugs and certain other tree eating insects, right along-side diseases bent on the destruction of your trees and shrubs are going to give you trouble if you don't act immediately, at the first sign of infestation to control them. Spray your trees with Staffel's Evergreen and Shrubbery spray. Give them a good under-foliage spraying.



6 Oz. 1.25
Pt. 2.50
Qt. 4.50

WINTER SPRAYING OF DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS RECOMMENDED

Most of your tree insect problems can be completely solved if you spray your dormant deciduous trees in the winter when they are completely free of leaves. Use Staffel's Scale Emulsion. Staffel's Scale Emulsion is a powerful, highly-penetrating spray which goes down deep . . . and immediately on application . . . to kill on contact all insects, insect larva or insect eggs which winter over on deciduous trees. It even penetrates the hard, protective waxy coating of Scale insects.



Quarts85
Gallons 2.25

FRUIT TREE SPRAYS HELPS INCREASE FRUIT CROPS

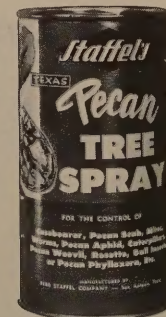
There's probably nothing which will knock out fruit production of trees quicker than bugs or disease. No weakened tree will bear fully . . . nor for long . . . when it's being attacked by insects or blights, rusts, mildews and anthracnose. Spray your fruit trees early in the Spring with Staffel's Fruit Tree Spray. It's a dust-form insecticide combining the best strength of several proven chemical elements PLUS disease-fighting fungicides which act simultaneously to provide the tree with complete protection at the same time.



1/2 lb.95
1 lb. 1.65
5 lbs. 5.75

STAFFEL'S PECAN TREE SPRAY, KILLS BUGS, CONTROLS ROSETTE

The Pecan Nut Casebearer, Rosette and Walnut Worms are the worst offenders on pecan trees, with Pecan weevils, twig girdlers and spittle bugs coming in on a photo finish with Pecan scab, Pecan aphids, caterpillars and gall insects (Pecan Phyloxera). For best results begin your pecan spray program with a pre-pollination spray when the leaves are 1/3 grown and follow with three more sprays at 3 to 4 week intervals.



1 lb.69
4 lbs. 1.50

FERTILIZER GUIDE FOR TREES AND SHRUBS

Make the first application of fertilizer in early Spring when leaves are coming out. Fertilize again in mid-August. Then again lightly in the Fall. Feed lightly in between as boosters.

TREES—A general rule is to use 2 to 3 lbs. of Staffel's Tree Food for each inch of tree diameter. Measure the diameter from the ground. Use the smaller amount for young trees and the larger for older trees.

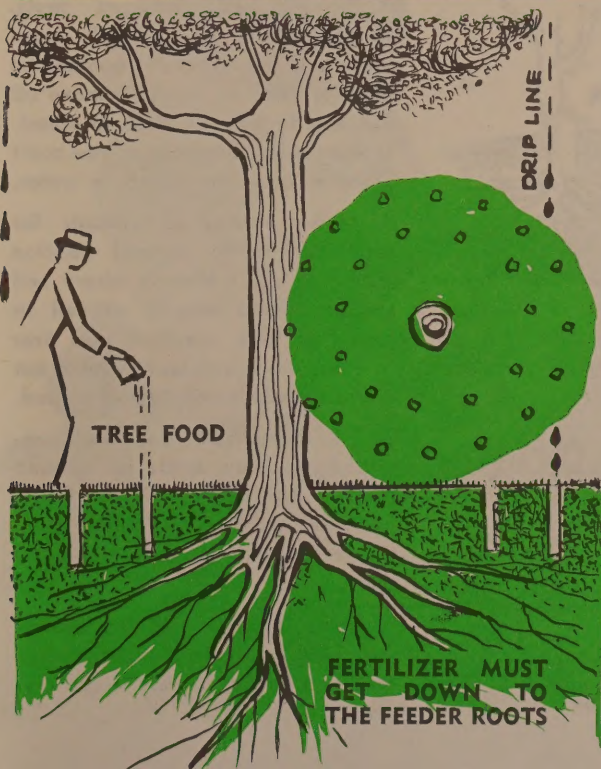
FLOWERING SHRUBS—Use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Staffel's Tree Food for each square yard of ground under the shrubs. The smaller amount is satisfactory for healthy shrubs. Do not get fertilizer on the stems.

EVERGREENS—These are sensitive to feeding, so be careful. $\frac{1}{4}$ cup Staffel's Tree Food per 1 square yard under the tree will suffice.



GENERAL FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREES

Be systematic in your tree feeding. Mark future feeding dates on your calendar. Adhere to them. Never let your trees go hungry. Here's all you do to feed a tree properly: Punch, augur or dig a circle of holes, 2 feet apart, about 3 feet from the trunk. Dig another circle of holes 2 feet apart at the drip line (furthestmost horizontal reach of tree foliage). Holes should be at least 12 inches deep. Fill holes with Staffel's Tree Food and water down slowly. Avoid excessive run-off. 5 lbs. .75, 10 lbs. 1.25, 25 lbs. 2.55, 50 lbs. 4.50



FEEDING REQUIREMENTS OF NUT AND FRUIT TREES

PECANS—A Pecan tree needs to make 4 to 6 inches of terminal growth each year. On trees up to 15 years old, apply 2 to 3 pounds per tree per year of age. If you aren't sure of the age of your trees, apply 3 to 4 pounds per inch of trunk diameter on young trees and 4 to 5 pounds on older trees. Apply in February or early March . . . and half the dosage once again in midsummer. Use Staffel's Pecan Tree Food.

PEARS—Feed one pound Staffel's Tree Food per tree per year of age up to 15 pounds per tree. Apply about a month before growth begins. On sandy soils, split the application.

PEACHES AND PLUMS—Fruits are produced on the previous season's growth, therefore, especially with peaches, fertilize and prune to produce 18 to 24 inches of new growth each year. Apply Staffel's Tree Food about 1 pound per tree per year of age up to 8 to 10 pounds a tree is enough. Apply in early Spring (February-March). On sandy soils, split the application, using about one-fourth in late June or early July.

FIGS—Apply one pound Staffel's Tree Food per bush per year of age up to 6 to 8 pounds per bush. Apply before growth begins.

HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL ROSES



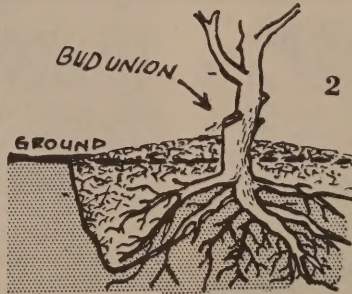
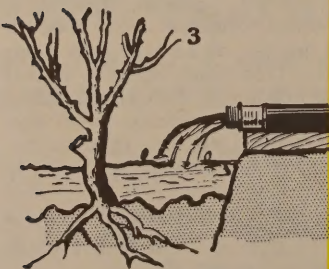
The essentials for success with roses are: Proper planting, a sunny location, well-drained soil and plenty of water during the growing season. Start with good grade plants, preferably those which bear the approval of the All-American Rose Selections. Buy them locally. Your local nurseryman knows which roses do best in your planting area. Have the ground ready when you're ready to plant and make certain the roots are never exposed to sunshine or drying winds. Water plants regularly, but don't feed until they are established in their new location. Immediately, as they start to make new growth in the early Spring, feed them with Staffel's Special Rose Food and then feed them every 6 or 8 weeks through their growing season. Abundant roses are the result of periodic feeding and proper insect and disease control. Staffel's Special Rose Dust or Staffel's Special Rose Spray will keep your roses free of rose pests. Make first applications of Staffel's Rose Food to soil around stems a month before flowers appear on established roses. This is very important. Never feed roses at time of planting. Roses are dainty and selective eaters. Avoid over-feeding. Read feeding directions on the bag before applying.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL ROSE BUSH AND ANOTHER HAPPY USER OF STAFFEL'S ROSE FOOD AND SPECIAL ROSE DUST!

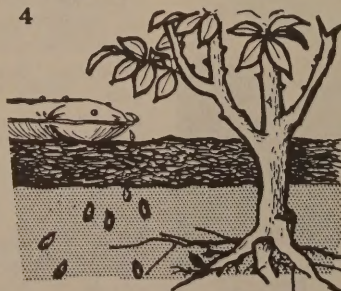
HOW TO PLANT BARERROOTED ROSES SUCCESSFULLY



BE SURE TO TAMP DOWN SOIL BEFORE WATERING



DO NOT FERTILIZE AT TIME OF PLANTING. MULCH.



1. Remove all damaged roots. Roses usually arrive with more roots and stems than needed, so pruning does no harm. Remove all but two to four of sturdiest stems. If roots seem dried out or you can't plant at once, set plants in water.

2. Make hole wide enough for roots to rest in natural position with bud graft slightly above soil surface. Build mound of soil in center of hole, arrange roots over it. Press down on plant to force out any air pockets still in soil mound.

3. Fill hole half way with enriched soil, then settle soil around roots with water. Finish filling hole, taking care to tamp down firmly to avoid air pockets around roots.

4. Some growers like to mound soil high around branches when rose is planted to minimize wind dryness.

SPRAY YOUR ROSES

Preventive spraying is best. Don't wait until insects or disease appear in order to spray. But . . . at first sign of infestation . . . spray, and spray every 10 days or 2 weeks to keep the roses healthy. Spraying is a favorite with everybody and Staffel's Rose Spray is one of our top sellers. Many commercial growers and nursery-men use it exclusively because it lends itself so well to application with a garden hose gun.

Staffel's Special Rose Spray controls both insects, and disease, at the same time. Blights, black-spot and powdery mildew; soft-bodied and hard-shelled insects, are quickly controlled with the same application. Use spray exactly as outlined in the Directions For Use. Over-spraying of insecticides is wasteful and may hurt the plant. It doesn't take much to do a good job.



4 oz. .98, 8 oz. 1.75, Pts. 3.25, Qts. 5.95

DUST YOUR ROSES

For those who would rather use a dust, rather than a liquid spray, Staffel's Special Rose Dust is made to order. Comes ready-to-use, ready-to-fight insects and disease at the same time.

Nothing could be easier to use. Simply remove the connecting staple which holds the two halves of Staffel's Special Rose Dust's container together. Then . . . simply move the top end back and forth. That's all there is to it. A thin, all-enveloping dust mist settles on the rose foliage, goes to work immediately to kill insects and control diseases. Easy to apply on the undersides of foliage, too, without undue squatting or stooping over. Good dusting tip: spray lightly. Two light dustings are better than one heavy dusting. Be sure to dust underside of leaves.



12 oz. Gun .95, 1 lb. can .95, 4 lbs. 3.20

FEED YOUR ROSES

It has been conclusively proved that the more foliage a rosebush has, the more blooms it puts out over a longer blooming period. This is nothing more than just good reasoning. Leaves are the dynamos for energy which is passed on to the entire bush, stimulating bloom growth, increasing yield. Nitrogen, is the element which promotes the growth of foliage but too much of it is just as bad as not enough. That's why Staffel's Special Rose Food is such a favorite with Texas Rose gardeners. It contains the "happy proportion" of nitrogen necessary in Texas alkaline soils, along with equally "happy" proportions of phosphorus, potash, minor trace minerals and iron chelates, to fight Iron Chlorosis, which causes yellowing of leaves.

1 lb. Bag .25
5 lbs. .75, 10 lbs. 1.25
25 lbs. 2.75, 50 lbs. 4.95

Roses should be fed and sprayed or dusted every 6 to 8 weeks for best results. Proper nourishment and freedom from the ravages of insects and diseases are the keys to success of properly planted roses.



BASIC RULES OF LAWN CARE

Few soils are ideal for growing lawn grass. It may be hardpan soil, or it may be too sandy . . . or too full of caliche particles which lock out plant nutrients and starve the lawn. Trying to start a lawn on such soil is a waste of time. If you do not have at least six inches of good topsoil you'll never have a good lawn. Either dig down, spade over the soil and mix in a good amount of Staffel's Peat Moss or other humus material, or have enough good topsoil trucked in to start your lawn. Once started, your lawn will need little care and maintenance if you set up a good lawn care program.



FERTILIZE!

This is a must and should be started just as soon as your new lawn gets a good start. Do not attempt to fertilize a freshly-planted lawn. Give the roots a

chance to grab hold. Established lawns should be fed periodically the whole year 'round.

Nitrogen is usually the most needed nutrient for old lawns. However, unless you've had the soil tested, and the test shows a need for a nitrogen fertilizer, it's better to use a complete fertilizer with an adequate nitrogen content such as 8-12-4 (8% Nitrogen, 12% phosphorous, 4% potash). This analysis seems to fit Texas lawn soils best and is widely used by both home-owners and professional turfmen (golf courses, large estates, river-walks, etc.).

PERIODIC FEEDING OF YOUR LAWN WILL KEEP IT GREEN

There is really no such thing as a closed season on lawn feeding. Lawn grasses feed all year 'round. There are, however, ideal times for a complete lawn feeding and in Texas it's once in the early Spring, and once in the Fall of the year, about 30 days before the average frost date. In this manner, the lawn is fed when grass begins to grow, and once again before it goes into its winter dormant period.



IS YOUR LAWN SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE?

What we mean by that is if your lawn is not clean, sweet-smelling and healthy, it will be no fit lawn to introduce to your guests, your friends or your family. Children, especially, need a clean, sanitary lawn on which to romp. There are many fertilizers on the market, the bulk of which are sewage sludges, animal waste or minerals carried in chalky, irritating fillers. Improperly processed sewage sludges will smell up your lawn (especially in warm weather) and pose a sanitary problem. Animal waste, unless completely sterilized, can carry harmful bacteria and weed seeds. Chalky fillers irritate the eyes and nose. None of these smell exactly like lilac water, either. Staffel's Lawn and Garden Food is sanitary. It's made up of clean, organic VEGETABLE matter with all essential nutrients not only for complete lawn feeding, but for conditioning the soil as well.

IF SOIL INSECTS SUCH AS WHITE GRUBS, CHINCH BUGS OR ANTS ARE YELLOWING YOUR LAWN . . .

. . . spray immediately with Staffel's Lawn Spray Concentrate or dust your lawn with Staffel's Lawn Dust. Either one will rid your lawn completely of these soil insects which cause yellowing of grass and often, the death of it. Very often these insects are what cause yellowing areas in the lawn, a condition usually attributed to soil deficiencies and fungous disease. Check this carefully. Do not apply a plant food unless you are absolutely sure that your lawn needs it. Over-fertilization of lawns is dangerous and often is the cause of retarded or insufficient growth. To find out if insects are infesting the lawn: dig down to a six-inch depth, removing about one square foot of affected turf. Inspect for insect damage.

KILL FLEAS, TICKS, CHIGGERS AND CHINCH BUGS IN YOUR LAWN OR OTHER OUTDOOR AREAS

Biting insects can turn your lawn into a torment instead of the recreational area it should be. Fleas, ticks and chiggers, infesting lawn grasses, can be a very special problem. But you don't have to put up with any of these pests. Simply spray your lawn and other outdoor areas with Staffel's Lawn Spray Concentrate. It goes deep, kills quickly; overnight makes your lawn safe for play without danger of being bitten by these insects. Kills all soil insects, too. 8 oz. .89, Pts. 1.45, Qts. 2.45



DON'T GIVE YOUR LAWN A CREW CUT

Mow grass often, leaving the clippings on the lawn. If grass grows tall, cutting is a shock that weakens it. Also, clippings must then be removed to prevent smothering the grass. Best height to mow is about 1 inch. Anything shorter may hurt it.



BERMUDA, CARPET AND RYE GRASS ARE BEST FOR THIS AREA

These are the perennial favorites in Texas. Carpet Grass and St. Augustine are similar in habit. One is started from seed and the latter from either stolons or squares. Both are referred to as Carpet grass. Bermuda grass is widely used in Texas and stands hot dry spells well. Its only important disadvantage is that it goes brownish dormant during the winter. This can be remedied by sowing in Winter Rye. Winter Rye is an annual which greens up the lawn for the cold days, goes away with the first hot days, when the Bermuda grass comes back into greenery.

WHEN AND HOW TO WATER

Wait until lawn is almost suffering from lack of water, then soak the soil to a depth of about 6 inches. A good soaking is better than many sprinklings. Sandy soils should be watered more often. If there's no rain, sand will need this soaking every 4 to 5 days, loam every 7 to 10 days, and clay every 12 to 18 days. Deep soaking helps develop a strong, deep root system. Light sprinkling encourages shallow roots and stimulates weeds.

WHEN TO PLANT YOUR LAWN

Early Fall is the best, as soon after August 15th as possible. Very early spring, late March or early April is nearly as good. The important thing is to plant when soil holds moisture better, young grass seedlings are not going to be exposed to the hot, shriveling sun.

PLANT LAWN SEED THINLY

This is important not only in getting better growth, but in saving money. One pound of seed to about 300 square feet is recommended.

KEEP YOUR LAWN WEED-FREE

Nothing drags down a lawn quicker than weeds. Staffel's Lawn Weed Killer takes care of those weeds in a hurry, often killing them off over a week-end. Staffel's Improved Lawn Weed Killer contains 2,4-D, which kills all kinds of broad-leaved weeds without injuring valuable lawn grasses. For killing tough perennials, poison ivy brambles and wild grasses in areas other than lawns, the use of Staffel's No. 32 Brush Killer is strongly recommended. Staffel's Sodium Chlorate is used for killing Johnson grass in areas where there are no valuable plantings.

COMMON TEXAS WEEDS



DANDELION



MILKWEED



RAGWEED



BULL THISTLE



JIMSON WEED



COCKLE BURR

CARPET GRASS SEED IS CURRENTLY \$1.25 PER LB. BERMUDA GRASS \$1.50 LB. AND WINTER RYE GRASS .25 LB. BUT PRICES ON GRASS SEED FLUCTUATE AND PRICES QUOTED ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

IN THIS ISSUE:

- COMPLETE FLOWER AND FRESH VEGETABLE SEED LISTING
- HOW TO PLANT BY THE MOON
- HOW TO BUILD A COLD FRAME
- HOW TO FIGHT YOUR GARDEN'S INSECT ENEMIES
- HOW TO CONTROL GARDEN PLANT DISEASES AND BLIGHTS
- HOW TO PLANT GARDENIAS, CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS
- VALUABLE TEXAS PLANTING TIPS
- HOW TO PLANT BULBS FOR SPRING AND FALL BEAUTY
- HOW TO FEED YOUR LAWN AND GARDEN
- HOW TO RAISE BETTER AND BIGGER TOMATOES
- HOW TO POT AN INDOOR PLANT
- CARE OF TREES AND SHRUBS
- HOW TO GROW LOVELY ROSES IN TEXAS
- BASIC RULES OF LAWN CARE
- HOW TO KILL AND CONTROL WEEDS



ZINNIA

1962 SILVER
AWARD WINNER

"OLD MEXICO"

An exciting improvement in the popular Mexican Zinnia. The stocky bushes produce masses of 2½ inch varied bi-colored flowers. Lovely in mass plantings. A-12 to 14 inches. 25c Pkt.

